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Japan's Pittsburgh Hit in U. S. Raid; Superforts Flew From China--4 Lost

World Air Terminal Urged: De Gaulle Installs Coulet; OPA 'Police' Funds O.K.'d

The World's Day—June 16, 1944

Boston: International Air Terminal Sought

Expressing objection to reports that certain international airline routes suggested by the Civil Aeronautics Board would neither originate nor terminate in Boston, Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, urged L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of CAB, to consider Boston as an international air terminal.

No part of the Massachusetts School of Art will be turned over to the State Department of Public Health, Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren announced this noon. Costs involved in altering the building to meet the needs of the Health Department are prohibitive, he said. [Page 2.]

Loyalty, determination and accomplishments of personnel at Boston Quartermaster Depot, were commended today in an official citation from Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, who called their work vital for victory. [Page 5.]

Europe: De Gaulle Installs Coulet in Normandy

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has installed François Coulet as French Commissioner for Normandy, a French press communiqué in London announced. This appointment was made during the general's visit to the Normandy front where he left instructions for resumption of civil administration, organization of supplies and public relief.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey has succeeded Numen Menemencoglu as Foreign Minister. Premier Menemencoglu resigned after British protest against passage of German armed vessels between the Black and Aegean Seas, and a Turkish Cabinet meeting at which his policies were disapproved. Turkey has now given assurance that it will no longer permit armed vessels to pass through the Dardanelles.

Rome is now administered by a city council of 12, composed of members of all anti-Fascist political parties, headed by Prince Doria Pamphili. All Fascists are being rapidly evicted from office, according to a British radiocast picked up by CBS.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced that one of Gen. Draja Mihailovjc's Chetnik commanders, a Major Djuric, has come over to the Partisan side, together with a large number of officers and more than 1,000 men.

German authorities in Czechoslovakia have ordered the massacre of 3,000 Czechoslovakian Jews in gas chambers on or about June 20, the London Radio stated in a radiocast beamed to Europe.

Sixty Dutchmen were executed by the Germans between May 28 and June 7 for resisting occupation authorities, according to the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter.

Hungarian Minister to the Vatican, Gabriel Apor, has invited other Hungarians in neutral countries to join him in forming a committee which virtually would amount to a Free Hungarian Government Committee.

The British Air Ministry announced that information has now been received from the protecting power that three more officers of the Royal Air Force and the Allied Air Forces were shot by the Germans, in addition to the 47 previously reported, after having escaped from Stalag Luft 111 in March last.

Washington: OPA Enforcement Funds Approved

Funds to help combat what Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, called a growing "black market," by the addition of 1,239 enforcement officers, were approved by the House Appropriations Committee, in a $2,595,165,536 deficiency supply bill for more than a score of federal offices.

Sales to individuals in the Fifth War Loan drive totaled $561,000,000 through June 14, representing more than 9 per cent of the quota in the $16,000,000,000 drive, the Treasury announced.

Finland paid $148,445.06 into the United States Treasury, representing the regular semiannual payment on its World War I debt to this country.

A bill authorizing the Post Office Department to establish branch offices in war-congested areas without an Act of Congress was approved by the Senate Post Office Committee.

National: Cotton-Rayon Wage Demand Criticized

Wage demands by 6,000 New York and Pennsylvania cotton-rayon workers for a 60-cent-an-hour minimum and a general increase of 10 cents an hour was criticized in New York by a management attorney as a drive to obtain "abandonment of the wage stabilization program."

About 5,000 Florida commercial fishermen and their 2,000 boats were idle in a tie-up protesting refusal of some dealers to sign a master contract involving minimum prices, it was reported in St. Petersburg.

Marblehead Man the Engineer Of Big B-29 Airport in China

Proud and happy the family of Lieut. Col. Waldo I. Kenerson of Marblehead, Army engineer, found out today that the work in China, which the colonel could not explain in his weekly letters home, was the construction of the great hand-constructed airport from which the giant B-29 planes took off to make their historic bombing run to Japan.

Both his mother, Mrs. Frederick W. Kenerson of Lynn and his wife, Mrs. Beatrice B. Kenerson of Marblehead, told today of the background of study and application which had prepared the colonel for his historic task.

Educated in the schools of Lynn and graduating in the class of 1929 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Colonel Kenerson was engaged in civilian construction work until about 1934. During this period he was one of the engineers on the construction of The Christian Science Publishing Society's building at 1 Norway Street in Boston.

Although holding a reserve commission as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps Reserve, after graduating from M. I. T. where he was a member of the R. O. T. C., Colonel Kenerson was engaged in a civilian capacity by the corps of engineers until 1942 when he was commissioned a major at Atlanta, Georgia.

Experience on the Passamaquoddy tide control project in Maine and flood control in Providence, R. I., was followed by intensive work on airport construction both in the United States and Brazil. Winning his silver leaves as a lieutenant-colonel in December, 1942, the engineer officer left Atlanta and was assigned to airfield development in Brazil.

Colonel Kenerson is a good correspondent, writing almost weekly to both his mother and his wife. His letters, according to the recipients, are full of enthusiasm for his assignment. Mrs. Kenerson, his wife, said that although she had a vague idea of the type of work her husband was doing, she had no idea of the facts. She lives in Marblehead where she is located with her two children, Judith and David.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Arlington—Sunday.
Wellesley—Sunday.
Waltham — Central Section —Sunday.
Lexington—Sunday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Revere (Ward 1)—Monday.
Weston — Central Depots Monday.

Roosevelt security plan fares well in Senate, with support given by both major parties.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt's proposals for a world security organization today fared well at the hands of both Republican and Democratic Senate leaders whose support is essential if the United States is to play a responsible role in the postwar peace.

Immediate congressional reaction was favorable. There was overwhelming agreement in principle. There was much more approval than criticism, and in the main the criticism was directed to points which remain to be clarified.

After considerable delay the Administration has now defined its approach to prevent future aggression in general terms, and the response which it has already evoked can best be summarized in this way:

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, ranking minority member of the Committee, agree that the proposals offer a constructive basis for discussion and are within the framework of the consultations which have been going on between a special Senate committee and State Department representatives.

Senator Wallace H. White of Maine, acting Republican leader of the Upper House, and Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, one of the leading Republican internationalists in Congress, gave their specific indorsement to the President's outline.

Conservative Approach

Some criticism centered about the apparent lack of any means in the proposed organization to enforce the peace. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota was the principal spokesman of this viewpoint, and it seems evident that this is a form of criticism which the Administration welcomes rather than resists.

The President has apparently decided upon a cautious and conservative approach to the problem of organizing the peace, and prefers to be pressed by Congressional and public opinion into bolder steps rather than to initiate them, as he might think, prematurely.

The typical isolationist opinion was expressed by Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin, who apparently would like to postpone the establishment of all security machinery until all the problems of the postwar peace set-

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Britons support United States plan; say it does not go too far; Page 7.

Saipan acts as shield for southern door of Japan; Ambitions of Empire set back.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ATTACKING SAIPAN, June 10. Delayed—Mountainous, coral-fringed Saipan Island on which American amphibious forces have landed and are now pressing forward against heavy opposition, has been important to Japan for several reasons.

1. It is administrative headquarters for the Marianas chain.
2. With other Marianas, it provides a shield for southern approaches to Japan.
3. It is an important air and naval base.
4. It serves as fuel and supply station on the route between Japan and its Central Pacific possessions.

Part of the Japanese task force which attacked Midway formed at Saipan's Tanapag harbor.

Although not a large or deep harbor, Tanapag, on the western coast is equipped with a wharf and several piers. Use of this harbor and the availability of airfields are the principal strategic reasons behind the campaign for Saipan.

Stopover on Route

In addition to their use for air protection, the Japanese airfields there have been used as a stopover on the air supply ferry and transport routes.

Saipan has also been used as a rest, replacement and training center for troops. The central section of the island is dominated by Mt. Toptchau which rises to a height of 15,554 feet. Mt. Marpi at the northern tip reaches 832, and overlooks Marpi Point air strip, one of the landing fields on Saipan. Aslito airfield, part of the naval air base, is in the extreme southern part of the island and Charan-Kanoa field is located on the southwestern coast.

20,000 Japanese Civilians

In addition to military objectives, American forces are encountering Japanese civilians in large numbers for the first time.

Among the population of about 25,000 are more than 20,000 Japanese civilians — mostly tenant farmers, laborers and employees of the South Seas Development Company. There are also Korean and Chamorro minorities.

Grapan is the business center of Saipan and the Government seat. It is a waterfront city on the western coast, a city of parks and schools, amusement and restaurant districts, with its population divided into three classes—slums, middle income, and the well-to-do.

Most of the small houses are one-story, frame buildings. But official buildings, churches, and

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Associated Press

Saipan From the Air

Fields of sugar cane on the island of Saipan are seen from the air in this view taken from a United States Navy carrier-based plane during a recent aerial attack.

Allies and Nazis in Race To Build Striking Power

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 16—The big story behind the battlefronts on the Normandy invasion beachhead is the build-up.

"Our striking power grows steadily," today's headquarters communique states.

The course of the campaign has now reached the point where everything depends on the question of whether the striking power of the Allied armies on the beachhead can be built up as fast as, or faster than, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel can rush reinforcements to various fronts, where the enemy is fighting hard to resist our advances.

In the American sector on the Allied right flank for instance, fresh progress west of Pont l'Abbé means that the threat to the Cherbourg peninsula is substantially increasing.

Enemy Active

But the enemy is building up his resistance on the western side of the peninsula and final success depends on whether the Allied build-up can match his. The same applies to the Allied left flank where the British and Canadians have successfully repelled heavy German armored counterattacks around Caen, especially in the sector west and southwest of the town, in the area of Tilly and Caumont.

The build-up means much to the present and future success of the Allied forces on all invasion fronts. It means something besides supplies and reinforcements. It means communications plus.

Transportation Vital

It breaks down into three essential parts—men, vehicles, and stores.

Men doesn't mean fighting men only: It means more sailors to supervise landings, more engineers to speed up transportation, more airmen to operate advance air bases.

In the same way vehicles means not merely tanks, but everything on wheels that keeps the tanks moving, and men fed, and the airplane propellers turning. It means jeeps and armored cars, motorcycles and oil tankers, ducks, and heavy trucks.

Stores mean supplies for the present and also reserves for tomorrow's or next week's or next month's main offensive.

There must be something approaching a perfect balance between all three of these—men, vehicles, stores—otherwise the build-up bogs down and Allied striking power doesn't grow fast enough.

In amphibious operations such as at present, the point is that assault troops don't take with them anything like full equipment and supplies. They land with what is known as assault scales: No packs, no kitchens, each man carrying 48

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American Task Force Attacks Bonin Islands

Landing forces on Saipan press inland from beachhead—Invasion armies in Normandy score light gains—Pilotless planes hit Britain.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The historic bombing attack by Superfortresses was directed mainly at Yawata, the Pittsburgh of Japan.

It cost four B-29's, due to mishap, not to enemy action.

The "silver and olive-drab dragonflies" were disclosed to have taken off from secret and recently completed American bases in China—the Japanese say in Shensi.

Eleven war correspondents accompanied the expedition, which was stated to have been led by Brig. Gen. Kenneth D. Wolf.

The attack on points in Japan, which, the Japanese say, included Moji and Kokura—both on the southern island—forms part of a rapidly tightening ring of pressure around Japan.

Japanese reports also say Allied raiders attacked Korea, doing little damage, although confirmation was lacking in Allied headquarters.

American naval communiqués disclose that a landing party has made good a beachhead on the southwest corner of Saipan Island in the Marianas, 1,500 miles south of Japan.

The landing operation was in charge of a large task force, including aircraft carriers and battleships.

At the same time, a smaller task force boldly carried out a diversionary attack on the Japanese Bonin Islands, only 700 miles from Japan.

The establishment of an air base in the Marianas would bring the Allies' air offensive into the realm of daily raids on Japan itself.

All these events come only a couple of days since the heavy Allied bombing of Matsuwa Island in the Kurile Islands, northeast of Japan.

In the western war theater, events slowed down somewhat. Some advance continues in Western Normandy, where American forces are fighting six miles from Le Haye-du-Puits, controlling the main north-south roadway left to the Germans. Around Caen, however, fighting virtually has degenerated into trench warfare.

Both sides appear to be rapidly increasing the numbers of their forces in the field.

In Italy, the Fifth and Eighth Armies continue their advance, pushing northward to a point 10 miles north of Orvieto. On the West Coast, the Allies are nearing Grosseto, nearly 100 miles above Rome, which is said to be the western hinge of the Caesar Line, prepared to delay the Allied advance for a time.

In some parts General Alexander's forces have pushed on 25 miles in 24 hours.

In the north, Russian forces claim to have effected a sizable breach in the Mannerheim defense line and to be pushing on to the port of Viipuri. Allied air attacks continue without letup on Hitler's Fortress Europe.

In Britain, the Germans were announced to be using their much-publicized pilotless bomber planes. These appear to be possibly rocket-propelled. They fly at a terrific speed, in a straight line, and sometimes explode in the air. Presumably they are controlled from piloted planes flying near by.

The novelty has occasioned some excitement in England, and Home Secretary Morrison found it necessary to explain what was known about them. Just how effective this device is has yet to be divulged.

B-29 Attack On Japan Told By Eyewitness

CHUNGKING, June 16 (AP)—"Tons upon tons of bombs" were dropped on coke ovens and open-hearth furnaces of Japanese steel mills during yesterday's surprise raid by American Superfortresses, according to Roy Porter, who radiocast an eyewitness account for the combined American networks.

Mr. Porter said in his radiocast: "The attacks were swift and surprising. They came with almost complete amazement to the Japs. We'd run into rigorous action with that mysterious weapon of American planning and skill, the Superfortress, known as the B-29.

"Tons upon tons of bombs were dropped on the coke ovens and open-hearth furnaces. Japanese antiaircraft fire poured into the sky, and shell fragments dug deeply into the superbombers, but the engines kept turning and nearly all the ships came home. Eleven war correspondents went on the trip to see, at the invitation of the 20th Bomber Command, the show of shows. And when the planes had turned homeward, leaving behind the glowing masses of wreckage, Japan had had her answer to Dec. 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor.

"It's not too much to say that the silver and olive-drab dragon-

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U. S. Air Power Maintenance Held Vital for War and Peace

Maintenance of American air power after the war, through a sound aircraft manufacturing industry and a well-developed civilian air structure, was stressed today by leading aeronautical speakers at the luncheon session of the New England Council's 75th quarterly meeting at the Hotel Statler.

"No modern nation can survive and prosper without air power," Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, told the group in an address which dealt mainly with postwar civilian aeronautical prospects. "The base of such air power," he emphasized, "is a sound civilian air structure."

The CAB head predicted that there would be 300,000 civilian planes and 6,000 airports in the United States within four years after the end of the war. Nine tenths of these planes, he stated, would be small aircraft flown by private fliers for business and pleasure or both.

Teaching Youth

He, incidentally, made an appeal to the older generation to give our children sympathetic and intelligent guidance to make sure that they master the necessary flying skills under safe and competent instructors. For, he warned his audience, "most of the younger generation is going to learn to fly whether we like it or not."

Mr. Stanton said that private airplanes will probably fall into three categories:

1. Conventionally designed plane, seating two to eight passengers, with 90-200 miles-an-hour speed with a cruising range of 400-600 miles, cost between $1,000 and $2,000.

2. "Armchair" type airplane, slower, less maneuverable, simpler and safer to fly, two to six passengers, at 90-150 miles-an-hour speed, to cost between $1,000 and $10,000.

3. "Revolutionary" types, such as helicopters, rocket ships, "roadable" airplanes with folding or detachable wings.

Vital to Peace

Eugene E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the United Aircraft Corporation of East Harford, Conn., the second speaker, also pointed out that "air power is vital to peace as well as war."

He declared that the lack of adequate reward for aeronautical research impaired the incentive

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Fourth-Term Issue Defined, President Still for Wallace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The shape of the Democratic Party's 1944 nominating convention came more clearly into view today with highly-placed political sources confident that these present facts will stand up:

That Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the National Committee, will be President Roosevelt's authorized spokesman at Chicago. Harry Hopkins was the White House representative four years ago.

Henry A. Wallace still remains the President's first choice for the Vice-Presidency, and he will almost certainly be the convention's choice unless the President is persuaded otherwise.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently has indicated to Mr. Hannegan, who is himself a strong and foremost fourth-term advocate, that he is willing to accept a renomination.

That the President will make no ostensible preconvention effort to get the nomination—he doesn't need to—but will leave the entire question to the delegates.

The New York Herald Tribune today goes further than previous reports in detailing the conversation which took place between President Roosevelt and Mr. Hannegan June 14 when the Democratic National Chairman spent 45 minutes at the White House before departing for Chicago to attend a meeting of the Convention Arrangements Committee. Mr. Hannegan chose to describe his conference with Mr. Roosevelt as "just a social visit," but the Herald Tribune sets out the conversation which reportedly took place in these words:

"Mr. Hannegan: Mr. Roosevelt, one of the things I found out in the swing around the country I've just finished is that while support for you among Party leaders is

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Nazi Pilotless Planes Strike England in Large Numbers

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—The British Government has today confirmed in the House of Commons that it is pilotless planes—Germany's much vaunted secret weapon—which has been streaking across southern England's skies in large numbers since last night.

For most people it has been more eerie than dangerous since nightfall last night with long alerts, sporadic gunfire, and weird noises and explosions, matching anything heard in the earlier blitz.

People in southern England are weary today but for the most part remarkably cheerful—even pepped up. Britain is in the front-line battle again.

The enemy's performance continued today, on the way to office and sporadically thereafter. But now has come the explanation of this "Wellsian dream."

Situation Explained

Home Secretary Herbert Stanley Morrison speaking today to eager, expectant Commons said "it has been known for some time that the enemy was making preparations for the use of the pilotless aircraft against this country.

"He has now started to use this much-vaunted new weapon. A small number was used on Tuesday night, June 13, and a much larger number last night, and this morning."

The Home Secretary added that the first occasion caused a few casualties but the attack was light and damage on the whole was inconsiderable. Last night's attack was more serious.

"I have not as yet full particulars of the casualties and damage, nor of the number of pilotless aircraft destroyed before they could explode," Mr. Morrison said.

"The enemy's preparations have not, of course, passed unnoticed and countermeasures have already been and will continue to be applied with full vigor. It is, however, probable that the attacks will continue and that subject to experience the usual siren warnings will be given for such attacks.

Withhold Information

"Meanwhile, it is important not to give the enemy any information which would help him in directing his shooting by telling him where his missiles have landed.

"It may be difficult to distinguish these attacks from ordinary air raids and therefore it has been decided that for the present information published about the raids in southern England—south

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How Boston Backs War Bond Drive

Greater Boston purchasers of E bonds have, up to today, purchased $11,800,000. One LST (Landing Ship, Tanks) for the invasion, costs $2,000,000. Therefore, Bostonians have financed 5.9 LSTs thus far.

Back the Attack Buy More Than Before

Raid on Japan:

Glowing Wreckage Left by B-29's

Four mighty B-29's were lost in accidents, but none through enemy action, June 15 as America's new Superfortresses turned Japanese industrial targets into "glowing masses of wreckage."

The crew of one lost plane, is safe, the War Department reported.

The number of participating aircraft was not made known as first details emerged on the historic

Health Unit Drops Plans To Occupy School of Art

Officials and teachers of the Massachusetts School of Art rejoiced today to learn that their building is not to be used by the State Department of Public Health.

Dr. Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, announced at noon that the Emergency Public Works Commission had voted to abandon the idea of taking over a wing of the building for a division now occupying space in the Harvard Medical School.

While the reason given for the decision is the cost involved in reconstruction of the wing, it is thought that concerted pressure from students, the local press, and numerous friends of the School have contributed.

With most of the senior students in the armed forces, the battle for maintaining the full use of their present quarters was vigorously waged by an earnest group of girls who called upon the Governor and other officers of the Commonwealth, as well as editorial writers.

These young people pointed out that the building was not architecturally suitable, that it would need considerable reconstruction work to equip it for the purpose proposed; that they did not favor eventual merging with the Museum of Fine Arts School as had been suggested; that they and their parents objected to their occupying the same premises as a syphilis clinic; and that they needed all their classrooms, or at least would need them all at the end of the war.

Philip O. Palmstrom, acting President of the School, resigned some months ago, in protest against the proposal to admit the medical unit.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, little change in temperature and scattered showers tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, continued warm and humid with scattered afternoon showers. Gentle winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with scattered showers, with little change in temperature tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, somewhat cooler north portion and scattered showers south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered showers and thunder showers and little change in temperature tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with scattered showers and somewhat cooler north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness, little change in temperature and scattered light showers tonight with some thunder showers in interior. Saturday partly cloudy, continued warm and humid with scattered afternoon showers.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:44 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 9:15 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

700 Children To Benefit By Paper Salvage

Proceeds from waste paper collections in Boston will be used this summer for proviiding vacations for 700 underprivileged Boston children, for the purchase of eight adjustable invalid walkers for veterans, and for the construction of 13 automobile "pick-up" stations for soldiers.

"These funds, of course, come entirely from the sale of paper and tin salvaged by the people of Boston," said Mayor Tobin when making the announcement regarding the use of funds. "I feel sure they will be pleased with the use that is being made of this money by the Salvage Committee."

The Salvage Committee is contributing $3,000 to Boys' Camps, Inc., affiliated with the Boston Boys' Clubs, $2,000 to the Catholic Charitable Bureau, $1,500 to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, and $500 to the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation.

The free vacations will be arranged only for children whose parents are financially unable to provide them, and preferably for children whose fathers or older brothers are in service.

The 13 "pick-up" stations will be placed along main arteries in Boston and on the approaches to the State highways for servicemen who may want to wait for rides from friendly motorists. They will be wooden shelters with an open front and are designed to protect the men from rain and snow. The expense of the shelters, which are already under construction, will be about $2,000.

An additional expenditure of $500 will be made by the Salvage Committee to buy eight adjustable invalid walkers for the Veterans' Hospital in West Roxbury. These devices are used to teach wounded veterans who have lost the use of their legs how to walk again.

Speakers at N. E. Council Aviation Session

American Airlines, Inc.; John Haley; CAA-Photo

Ralph S. Damon — **Eugene E. Wilson** — **Charles I. Stanton**

Heard on the topic of postwar air power in Boston today were, left to right, Mr. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines; Mr. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, and Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Air Power Maintenance Held Vital for War and Peace

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of technological air progress in this country.

"We must make it unqualifiedly attractive for every man and woman to work, to think, to invent and to create," Mr. Wilson said.

"It behooves us to maintain our air power at the peak of efficiency to preclude a successful assault upon ourselves or our possessions, and then to keep the peace," Mr. Wilson added.

C. A. B. Decision

Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, the final speaker, discussed the recent C. A. B. decision which permitted increased air transportation to New England. He declared that air transportation will have its greatest utility in the long-range, high-speed field.

He made an assertion that air transportation would supplement existing modes of travel, and that it would never supplant it except "in certain limited instances."

"If you can do the same job on the ground in the same time at the same cost with the same safely, then there is no advantage to air transportation, I think this will be particularly true of short-haul traffic."

At the Aviation Committee dinner in last night's sessions, Joseph T. Geuting, Chairman of the Personal Aircraft Council of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, introduced those new words to the aviation lexicon—"airpark," "flightstop," and "air harbor."

Four-Year Plan

In an outline of a four-year plan for the building of 20,000 airplane landing areas throughout the nation which has been launched by the Chamber, Mr. Geuting explained that an "airpark" would be a community landing field of fixed size, costing from $10,000 up, with T, L, or X-type runway patterns.

A "flightstop," he said, would be an "aerial filling station" which would require no permanently assigned personnel. It would have a pay station telephone, a coin-in-the-slot machine, and rest rooms, and would be all that would be needed by cross-country flying travelers.

"Air harbors" would be built wherever there are quiet bodies of water adjacent to a community, such as a bay, river, lake, or sound, and where the popularity of aerial water craft is great enough to make their construction sound and feasible, Mr. Geuting added. Their cost would average from $1,000 to $10,000.

A. D. H.

Aldred Trust Earnings Held 57 Per Cent Over Last Year

Earnings of the Aldred Investment Trust since it acquired a controlling interest in the Eastern Racing Association, operator of the Suffolk Downs Race Track, have thus far been 57 per cent above those of last year, Gordon B. Hanlon testified today before Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court at Boston.

The case was the trial of the suit brought by Charles F. Stratton and other holders of debenture bonds in the Aldred Trust, to oust Mr. Hanlon from the presidency of the Trust, and his associates from their positions as trustees. The suit alleges mismanagement of the funds of the Trust and charges that public utilities stocks of the Trust's portfolio were sold in order to buy stocks in the Racing Association.

Interest indebtedness of the Trust has been fully earned since June 1, 1944, with a surplus of $13,000 above all expenses, Mr. Hanlon testified, denying that he had contemplated becoming president of the racing association because of the salary. He testified that he had never been voted a salary, nor had he asked for one, but said that he would request some compensation for his services, after the current racing meet is over.

Charles F. Adams and V. Bruce Wetmore, President and Treasurer respectively of the racing association before Mr. Hanlon and his associates purchased the racing stock, are still employed at the track for $400 a week each, on an annual basis, Mr. Hanlon disclosed.

Mr. Hanlon previously had testified that at the end of the present racing meet in July he expected that the association would have cash assets of approximately $2,000,000, and that by the end of the fiscal year, this March, the total will be about $3,000,000.

Body of McGrath Girl Found on Norwell Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCITUATE, Mass., June 17—The body of Frances McGrath, 10, daughter of a former Boston City Councilman, was found on a Norwell farm today, about six miles from the family's summer home at Peggoty Beach. Michael Stewart, Scituate Police Chief, said the body had been "obviously violated."

Medical Examiner Norbert F. Lough of Rockland, although withholding any finding until further investigation, said there were indications of strangulation.

The child disappeared last Saturday night, and was last seen at about 9:15 p. m. in a bowling alley in the center of Scituate. Hundreds of police and volunteers, including State Guards, had been seeking her.

North End Union Training Course

A five-day intensive course in training for leaders of children's groups will be presented by the North End Union, June 21 to 27, inclusive.

Free of charge, the course is set up for men and women who plan to serve in settlement-house and youth-agency programs this summer. Subjects covered include crafts, creative drama, puppetry, games, music, nutrition, program planning, and storytelling. The sessions are for two hours each morning and afternoon, and although it is permissible to attend less that all sessions, participants are urged to take the entire course and be prepared to take active part in discussions and activities.

Applicants may register with Miss Davis, of the Greater Boston Community Council Volunteer Bureau, 261 Franklin Street; with Miss Fisk, United Settlement Office, 20 Union Park; or with Mrs. Blume, North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will talk on "Islamic Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Maria Soma, mezzo soprano, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Sunday

Frances Magnes, violinist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Dart will speak on "Chinese Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Miss Dorothy Adlow will talk on "Exploring the Museum." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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State Legion Auxiliary Greets Its National Head

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 16—More than 1,300 members are attending the 25th annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary Department of Massachusetts at the New Ocean House here. The three-day convention will close tomorrow noon. This is believed to be the largest attendance on record.

National President of the Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Lawrence H. Smith, arrived today. She is special honor guest of the Convention, and will deliver the chief address at tonight's Silver Jubilee banquet.

Mrs. Smith said she looks upon the Auxiliary's past 25 years as a period of training for the future—a future which she foresees will hold greater problems calling for solution, heavier tasks to perform.

The American Legion Auxiliary is already beginning to take into membership women who, themselves, have served in this war, or whose menfolks have done so. Auxiliary membership has been swelled by 50,000 beyond its highest point heretofore.

Support Armament

According to Mrs. Smith, the Auxiliary will continue nationally to support strong armament after this war, as it has always done.

She remarked that nearly all women's groups have expanded their programs since this war began, the Auxiliary included. "But," she said, "I believe the real challenge is going to come with the peace, when women are no longer welded by the fires of patriotic wartime fervor. We shall then have to prove that we can go on working in unity for rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Mrs. Smith was one of the 200 prominent women who this week met with Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the White House to discuss the service of women on reconstruction groups. She believes that women are especially fitted to serve in matters of national defense and rehabilitation, but not in all fields.

Mrs. Smith is the wife of Representative Smith (D) of Wisconsin.

It was recorded at this morning's meeting that the Department had sold 61,300 poppies beyond its quota of 250,000.

F. Winchester Denio, State Chairman of War Finance, announced a citation which has been presented to the Auxiliary for purchase by the 22,000 members of $1,700,000 worth of War Bonds during the past year.

Girls' State

In addition to a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to gather information concerning conduct of a Girls' State under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department, several other resolutions were presented at yesterday's opening session.

One expressed approval of instituting some kind of training course which would better fit members of the Auxiliary to work in hospitals on the rehabilitation of war veterans. Another urged the establishment of a 300-500 bed hospital for women in the uniformed services in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Lakeman, in her capacity as Department Vice-Chairman in Charge of Rehabilitation, reported receipt by her division of $423.80 from the Wico Electric Manufacturing Co. of West Springfield, as a voluntary gift from that concern and its employees for the rehabilitation work of the Auxiliary.

Miss Agnella E. Boudreau, in charge of War Activities, told the Legion women that their one-day drive this year resulted in the sale of $258,961.35 in war stamps and bonds.

The morning session today heard reports of standing committees, and greetings from representatives of all the Women's Services—Nurse Corps, WAC, WAVES, SPARS, and Marines. The afternoon gathering opened with reports from the 10 District Directors, and was climaxed by the presentation of honor guests who included: John L. Delay, Department Commander, American Legion; Adjutant Coleman C. Curran, also of the American Legion; Legion National Executive Committeeman Harold P. Redden, and others. Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, a Past National President of the Auxiliary, presided at this part of the meeting.

Lupien Quits Post As State Director Of Civil Service

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, today retired from the office he has held since Sept. 18, 1939. He will be engaged in his own business as a labor-relations counsel for a number of large industries.

The retiring director, whose service to the State has been highly regarded in most quarters, said he planned to work out a pattern of re-employment for returning war veterans which he expected would be adopted by a number of plants.

Members of the Civil Service Department this morning presented to Mr. Lupien an initialed leather brief case and two boxes of candy. Mr. Lupien also received a large number of letters from State and other officials which he said he would prize as reminders of his administration.

The new Civil Service Director, who will assume his duties on Monday, will be Thomas J. Greehan of Belmont, formerly Deputy Director of Personnel at the State House.

Sales Managers to Meet

Salesmen will have the opportunity to see themselves as their customers see them at the final meeting of the season of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, June 23 at the Parker House. John M. Brown of Hartford, director of purchases for Veeder-Root, Inc., is to speak on "The Salesman Today as the Purchasing Agent Meets Him."

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Buy Bonds—Hold them. When Victory comes be able to cheer with a clear conscience. Perhaps you couldn't fight in actual combat, but you made personal sacrifices to buy Bonds and held on to them. You'll then be able to cheer with more joy and enthusiasm than any time in your life.
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Slade's Imitation Cinnamon
Thanks to American ingenuity, Cinnamic Aldehyde, once only obtainable in its natural form in real cinnamon bark, is now produced synthetically. It is the principal flavoring ingredient of Slade's Imitation Cinnamon.

Rising Building Costs Seen For Awhile After the War

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After the war building costs will rise for a time, rent restrictions will be continued for awhile, war housing will constitute a national problem, at least 1,000,000 houses will be built every year for several years, and only five per cent of all the housing in the first five years of peace will come under the heading of prefabrication.

Those are the salient points with which Girard N. Jones of the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston punctuated one of the most solid discussions of the postwar housing pattern yet heard in local real estate circles. Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are still talking about their meeting of last Wednesday night which focused attention upon Mr. Jones as an interesting speaker with "something to say."

Chief Challenges After War

Chief challenge of the postwar era, said Mr. Jones, will be war housing and blighted city areas, high taxes and high land values which will continue to drive populations and industries out of the cites into the suburbs unless something drastic is done to curb this trend.

He held no concern over rumors that "miracle houses" would throw realty markets out of gear, basing his optimism upon the contention that the general notion of what new building materials will do has been greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, Mr. Jones looked for swift progress in heating, lighting and finishings of houses which have been under steady improvement over the past 10 years.

For those property owners concerned about a possible loss of values under the postwar stimulus of new construction, the bank official sounded the following encouraging note: "The progress being made in building methods and materials will not revolutionize the housing pattern quickly or reduce spectacularly the value of existing properties. Some new things will make possible the building of less expensive houses, but they will first have to make their places in a highly competitive market which already has many excellent products."

Time to Prove Products

"What the war has done is to produce many new substitutes for accepted products. Some may be developed through mass production at prices less than the established products. But whether they will prove better than the established products is something that must be shown through years of peacetime competition in the open markets."

Equipment designed to make the house all but run itself will account in the future for more and more of the home's selling price, Mr. Jones continued.

As for mass production of housing units, he said the postwar era would see mass production of parts but not so much mass production of houses as a whole.

Laundry machines will wash, rinse, dry and sterilize clothes in one continuous operation, ironing by machinery will become as common as electrical refrigeration, condensation units will eliminate steam in bathrooms and low-voltage units behind mirrors will keep the glass from clouding, in postwar houses, according to Mr. Jones.

Some of New Gadgets

Other features he anticipated were electric heaters and sun lamps built into the walls and ceilings, and faucets will give way to foot pedals, and closets will be designed with a particular functional purpose to utilize every cubic inch rather than waste one-half the closet space by poor planning.

Tungsten wires and steel plates will draw the air of the rooms through them and collect the dust particles. Rooms will be heated to uniform temperatures in all corners and acoustical tiles will become part of the noise-absorbing equipment of all modern houses, he added.

Considering the importance of the radio in future homes, Mr. Jones predicted that rooms, or at least one room, will be acoustically equipped to give the symphony orchestra a symphony-hall acoustical pickup. In other words, the room or rooms will be adapted to the purpose of music reception.

Thus, Mr. Jones is one of those who firmly believes that while the trial by public use of products is the only way to prove the products, there will be many so-called "miracle or dream houses" built right after the war. They will be more or less in the nature of trial balloons, and will tell the story as to how rapidly many new products will be accepted or rejected in the open markets.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 aod C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Kelly Issue Goes To the Full Bench

Briefs were filed in the Supreme Judicial Court today on the petition of Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor and would-be candidate for Attorney General, asking that the full bench of the Court order the Secretary of State not to print any Democratic State Primary ballots unless they bear the name of Mr. Kelly as a candidate.

The briefs were filed by Attorney Edmond O'Callaghan, counsel for Mr. Kelly, and Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp, appearing on behalf of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

They were filed with Chief Justice Fred T. Field, who said he would communicate with the other justices on the question of whether they would call a special sitting to consider the appeal made yesterday by Mr. Clapp taking exception to a ruling by Judge Henry T. Lummus which ordered Mr. Kelly's name printed on the ballot.

Boston as World Air Terminal Is Urged

Disturbance over reports that certain international airline routes suggested by the Civil Aeronautics Board would neither originate nor terminate in Boston was expressed today by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of C. A. B. The letter followed close on the heels of the Chamber's message of thanks to the C. A. B. on Wednesday for accepting almost completely the recommendations of the Chamber by authorizing additional airline routes between Boston and the South and West.

The text of the message to Chairman Pogue follows:

"In the midst of our rejoicing over the recent decision of the Civil Aeronautics Board granting Boston greatly increased air service, we were disconcerted by a news story in the local press describing certain international air routes suggested by the Board. It would appear from information available to us that none of these routes would originate or terminate here. In view of Boston's location on the Northern Great Circle Route, and the fact that it is nearer to centers of population in Europe and North Africa than any major eastern American city, we believe Boston should be a leading terminus for trans-Atlantic air commerce.

"Our airport expansion program, which is now well under way, will provide every needed facility for both land planes and flying boats.

"In reaching a decision on this important matter, you will understand our earnest desire that the natural advantages of this populous and economically important region be fully weighted against the consideration applying to other possible terminals."

Unions Gain in WLB Posts

Independent unions, which have claimed they have not had adequate representation with the War Labor Board, are now given two liaison officers at the New England WLB, Chairman Saul Wallen announced today. They will work on wage stabilization and dispute cases. Chairman Wallen said it was the Board's standing policy to accord equality of treatment to all unions, whether affiliated or independent.

And Hardwick Scouts Fulfilled Good Deed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hardwick, Mass., June 16

Opportunity for a "daily good deed" came to the Hardwick Boy Scout Troop—11 strong—which was called out yesterday to search the nearby woods for a vest dropped by the Rev. Henry M. Brown.

Dr. Brown, a retired minister of New Rochelle, N. Y., went out for a stroll. The day became so warm that he removed his coat and vest and carried both over his arm. But, when he reached home, the vest was missing, his watch, papers, and money.

The Boy Scouts found the vest within an hour—contents intact.

Parade and Banquets To Mark Bunker Hill Day

With no letup in the work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, residents of this community begin celebration of the 169th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill tonight with traditional banquets and open house featuring the "night before" observances.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a parade which will start at Bunker Hill and Elm Streets and travel over many of Charlestown's prominent streets to the training field, where it will disband.

Several banquets are being held tonight, including the annual city banquet at the State Armory, the banquet of the American Legion Post 26, and the banquet-dance of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their clubhouse, 432 Main Street.

More than 1,000 persons are expected to attend the city banquet, including Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, and United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and a long list of prominent officials and celebrities.

Principal speaker at the city banquet will be Lee Pennington, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I.

Frank H. Carr, Chairman, will open the patriotic exercises.

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a Salute TO NEW ENGLAND CITIES

WHERE A MILLION WOMEN PREFER CLEAR-WEAVE

On today's City Headings Page of this issue, Clear Weave salutes MALDEN

CLEAR WEAVE HOSIERY

NEW ENGLAND HAS "MOVED." AND WE BELIEVE THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS THE KEY TO NEW ENGLAND'S FUTURE

WESTWARD by *water* came New England's founders. Farther westward by *land* they traveled to help to build our nation. New England cities continued to enjoy their coastal advantages, while many inland cities acquired the advantages of being more accessible to U.S. markets because of their central locations. That was before *air* transportation changed old concepts of geography.

Effectively, today, New England has "moved" to the top of the world!

The *miles* which separate this region from the rest of the nation are no longer a prohibitive factor in New England's life. *Because, by air, the measure of distance is time!*

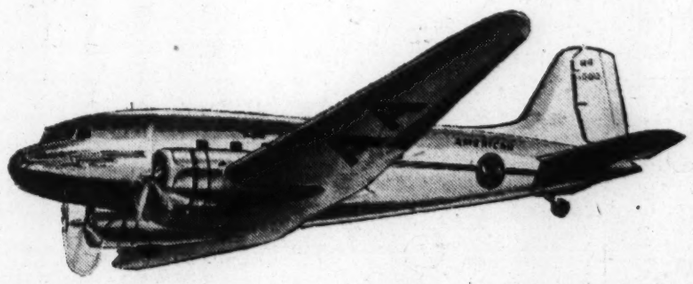
Just as air transportation's time-saving speed and freedom of movement have placed New England within the quick and easy access of every airline-served community in the land, *so they have done the same globally!*

In every direction he limitless new opportunities that have been created by air transportation. What is made of these opportunities rests with the men and women of New England—and with the airlines that serve them.

Before and during this war, New England's *First* Airline has rendered this region an air-service second to none throughout the land.

By *using* this service with vision and enthusiasm, travelers and shippers are capitalizing to a great extent on the opportunities it affords. In this way, American Airlines is playing a part in benefiting New England's industrial and intellectual life.

It is American's pledge that, after the war, even finer service will be provided—from more New England cities to more places in this and foreign lands. On this foundation, an even greater, even more prosperous New England can be built!



AMERICAN AIRLINES *Inc.*

NEW ENGLAND'S *First* AIRLINE!

'Pin-Up Girl' in Technicolor—Hollywood Letter—Donald O'Connor's Film

Betty Grable, Martha Raye Joe E. Brown in Musical Film

Musical comedies are seldom notable for their plots, and "Pin-Up Girl" which brings Betty Grable to the Metropolitan is no exception to the rule. But it is an attractive production, photographed in Technicolor with an eye to pleasant blending of colors. The music is easy to listen to, even though the tunes are not of the kind that linger long in the memory. The spectacle numbers are ingenious and reasonably varied. There are tap dances, a bit of roller skating, and a girl military drill on an elaborate scale. The acting is of the sort that might better be described as agreeable than remarkable.

The narrative is a slender thread of comedy-romance that starts Miss Grable off as a popular hostess at a soldier recreation center somewhere in the West, sends her to New York on her way to a Government job in Washington, has her crash the gate at a Manhattan night club by pretending to be the friend of a returning Guadalcanal hero, lets her make a successful debut as a singer at the club at a moment's notice, and carries on the romance between her and the Guadalcanal veteran in Washington against the contrasted backgrounds of a Government office and a night club in the capital. All this might seem somewhat improbable, but the audience is given little time to consider such difficulties. For the song and dance numbers are so frequent that there is small opportunity for the story to get in the way.

At moments Miss Grable conceals her identity by masquerading in tortoise shell spectacles. But most of the time she is her usual cheerful and self-assured self singing and dancing with the confidence of one accustomed to public appearance. One of the liveliest of her contributions is a ditty called "Don't Carry Tales Out of School." She also has a kind of swing parody on "The Merry Widow." And she conducts a drill with the precision and snap of an army sergeant.

Martha Raye is on hand as a rival night club singer who does not take kindly to the rapid rise of the newcomer—a familiar device in such yarns. Joe E. Brown wanders in and out as an affable and much-put-upon impresario. John Harvey is the hero who immediately succumbs to the enchantment of the Grable smile. And Eugene Pallette puts in an occasional appearance as an irascible but highly susceptible officer. Dorothea Kent begins the story as the companion of the adventurous young lady from the West, but she gradually fades into the background.

The professional entertainers, who are seen as themselves, include the Condos Brothers with their rapid-tempo stepping, the Skating Vanities, and Charlie Spivak and his orchestra.

The other feature is "Three Men in White," another in the series of Dr. Gillespie's adventures, with Lionel Barrymore as Dr. Gillespie, of course, and with Van Johnson and Keye Luke as his aides.

E. F. M.

New Massine Company?

It is reported that the Ballet Institute, Inc., a non-profit organization, "whose aim is to develop American talent in the field of dance," has leased the Park Theater at 5 Columbus Circle, New York, for 10 years, with an option to buy; and that "production activities" will begin in September.

The Marquis George De Cuevas, president of the institute, has previously been named in connection with a prospective ballet company to be formed under the artistic direction of Leonide Massine.

Columbia will film "Jubal Troop" with Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan in the cast, under the direction of Sam Wood.

Peggy Ann Garner

In the film version, now in preparation at Twentieth Century-Fox, of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

Tonight at the Pops

Tufts Night

Friday, June 16, at 8:30 p. m.

"The Stars and Stripes Forever." March ..... Sousa
Overture, "Le Roi l'a dit" ..... Delibes
Dance on an Inca Theme ..... Luis Pacheco
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Bernhard Welser
Tufts Songs
Conducted by Leo Rich Lewis, '87
Tuftonia's Day ... E. W. Hayes, '16
Spell It Out ... A. T. Williams, '19
Intercollegiate Inklings ... L. R. Lewis, '87
Dear Alma Mater ... L. R. Lewis, '87
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
St. Louis Blues ..... Handy-McBride
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 18

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, June 18

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Deal for O'Neill Play

Negotiations have been started with the Theater Guild for screen rights to Eugene O'Neill's play, "Mourning Becomes Electra." Hal B. Wallis, who recently has organized a production company affiliated with Paramount, hopes to star Katharine Hepburn in the film, which, if the deal goes through, may be the first Wallis production.

Today's FM Programs

WMZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want
7:00 p. m.—to 7:30—Same as WBZ
7:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
7:30 p. m. to 8:00 p. m.—Vin. Lopez's Or.
8:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

'Tree Grows In Brooklyn' For Screen

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Twentieth Century-Fox has put "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" into work with a strong cast under the direction of Elia Kazan.

Mr. Kazan's most recent task was the direction of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" for its Broadway production. This will be his first directorial effort in Hollywood, though he has played parts here in two Warner productions.

The cast for the Fox picture will be headed by Peggy Ann Garner, Dorothy McGuire, James Dunn, and Joan Blondell, with Lloyd Nolan and Ted Donaldson also in prominent roles.

Miss Garner's work in the film is the most arduous she has undertaken. In spite of her age (11 years), she is no novice. Her most recent part was in the same company's production of "Jane Eyre," in which she played Jane as a young girl.

* * *

Miss Garner works 71 days of a 73-day shooting schedule, has 360 "sides," and goes to school for three hours each day before 4 in the afternoon—a record of some sort.

She was born in Canton, Ohio, where her father, who is now in the Army, was an attorney. She early modeled children's clothes for John Powers of New York, and came to Hollywood in 1938. She has played minor parts in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Eagle Squadron," and "The Pied Piper."

Called back to Hollywood from visiting her father to take the role in her present picture, Peggy and her mother at first could find no place at live, but finally moved into a small auto court. This so shocked her studio, which didn't consider this a suitable home for its smallest star, that it immediately gave her the Shirley Temple bungalow on the lot as a permanent home, and furnished her with a portable dressing room for her pictures. It probably need not be added that the studio is planning big things for Miss Garner.

Miss McGuire returns to the screen after a year's absence, spent near her husband's Arizona army camp, Thunderbird Field. She is apparently no more enthusiastic about a movie career than formerly, but does say that she is relieved to be rid, once and for all, of "Claudia."

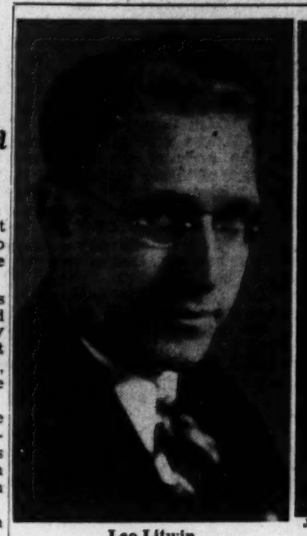
Miss Blondell has also been absent from the screen a good deal in recent months, spending much time entertaining American troops overseas. She is the only one of the cast, incidentally, who has ever lived in Brooklyn; and she says she remembers very well the species of tree Betty Smith, the author, refers to in the book, a tree considered practically indestructible and especially immune to grime and smoke.

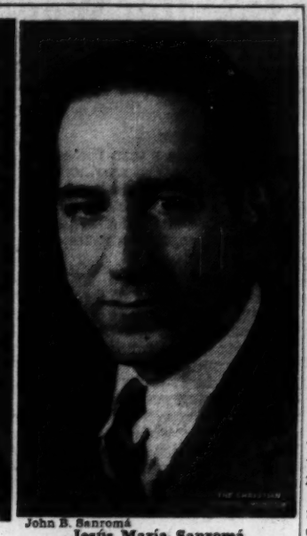
* * *

"We had one growing in our back yard," says Miss Blondell, "and the last I saw of it, it was growing one half out of the brick wall of the apartment house next door and the other half out of the cement paving in the alley."

Mr. Dunn has been in pictures a good many years, and now, after an absence of nine years, returns for the first time to the Fox lot, where he was "discovered."

Scenarists Tess Slessinger, Frank Davis, and Anita Loos have kept what is described as the "spirit" of Miss Smith's popular novel, but have, as the studio says, "taken some of the ramble out of it." The film ends after the heroine is graduated from eighth grade. The book takes her to her seventeenth year.





Leo Litwin — John B. Sanromá — Jesús María Sanromá

Piano soloists at the Pops Saturday evening

Summer Music Camp

Cape Cod Musical Arts Center, at East Brewster, Mass., will open the last week in June. The formal ceremonies will take place on Thursday, June 29, preceded by several days of social and inspectional activities, with the managing director, Catherine C. Crocker, as hostess, assisted by M. Eleanor Stone, camp director.

Plays at Lake Tarleton

The Yankee Troupers at Lake Tarleton, N. H., will open their summer theater season on July 2 with "The Philadelphia Story." The schedule will be as follows: July 9, "The Little Foxes"; July 16, "Claudia"; July 23, "Morning Star"; July 30, "Idiot's Delight"; Aug. 6, "Front Page"; Aug. 13, "Junior Miss"; Aug. 20, "My Sister Eileen"; Aug. 27, "Kirolye Valtopenz" ("King's Money") from the Hungarian by Sartor Serelye; and Sept. 3, "My Mother's Daughter," by Sydney Mosher. The two last-named plays are new.

The Troupers use the "arena" style of presentation with a circular stage, no scenery, and few props. Experimental plays and one-acters will be given on Tuesday and Thursday nights through the summer.

Today on Short Waves

Friday, June 16

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Haydn Wood. BBC Theater Orchestra conducted by the composer. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—On the Production Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—World Affairs. A talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m. — Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Band of the Scots Guards. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 49.1 m.
London—12:30 a. m. — News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Young Players Star in 'Chip Off Old Block'

Universal gives Donald O'Connor the best presentation he has yet had in "Chip Off the Old Block," at the RKO Boston.

Though this is an unpretentious film, it proves pleasant entertainment that has several merits in addition to an exemplification of the talents of that steadily developing performer, Donald O'Connor. To start with, there is a bright presentation of youthful viewpoint in the story, which centers about Gloria Marlowe, daughter and granddaughter of Glorias who have preceded her as stage favorites of their generations.

The newest Gloria has not thought seriously of the stage as a career. She is interested in war work, but decides to carry on the family tradition when a pair of theatrical producers become enthusiastic about her promise as a musical comedy star. It is pointed out to her that she would have an income that would enable her to give much more support to the war effort than if she had only her personal services to offer. Besides, she has become romantically interested in Donald Corrigan, a "natural" for the stage work which he is eager to go into now that he is finishing school.

For complication there is the objection of Gloria's mother, (played with grace and a light touch by Helen Vinson) and Gloria's grandmother (acted with a warm sort of tartness by Helen Broderick) to anybody with the name of Corrigan. For both of them have memories of Corrigans—Donald's father and grandfather.

Ann Blyth, as the youngest Gloria, has not previously been prominent in films, but this picture shows that she is ready for important roles. She has a pleasant, sentimental style, a knack for comedy, and she can sing. Arthur Treacher, as a knowing butler who has served the three Glorias, handles his comedy part neatly. Patric Knowles is agreeable as Donald's father, and the theatrical men are satisfactorily done by Ernest Truex and J. Edward Bromberg.

Donald O'Connor, apparently, can do any sort of comedy dancing that is required. In this film he has several numbers with Peggy Ryan, adept in terpsichorean humor, who has appeared with him in several of his pictures.

Artkino has released an hour's assemblage of newsreel pictures called "People's Avengers," showing the activities of Russian guerrillas behind the German lines. A commentary in English by Norman Corwin has been provided.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Scientifically Air-Cooled
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors ● Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open ● State 11:15 a. m.
HELD OVER · 2ND WEEK
CHARLES BOYER
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSEPH COTTEN
Gaslight
plus
Pete Smith's 'GROOVIE MOVIE'
M-G-M's "Screwball Squirrel"
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LE FEU de PAILLE
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RAY MILLAND—RUTH HUSSEY
"THE UNINVITED"
KAY KYSER-LENA HORNE
"SWING FEVER"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
BING CROSBY
"GOING MY WAY"
Plus Latest March of Time
"Underground Report"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BETTY GRABLE
"PIN UP GIRL"
Plus "Three Men in White"

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"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
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The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN — ANNABELLA — KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30.

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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
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EDITH KING—JAMES MONKS
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MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in
OVER TWENTY-ONE
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ZASU PITTS
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6TH BIG MONTH!
"ONE OF THE BEST ENTERTAINMENTS on BROADWAY."—Rascoe, World Telegram
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
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PLUS ON STAGE—MIA SLAVENSKA · BARRY WOOD
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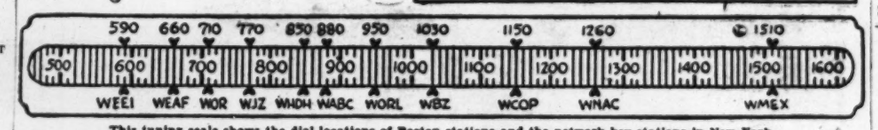
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'A Woman of America'	Phil. Athletics vs. N. Y.	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Drama	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Yankees, telegraphic	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	report	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; Musical moment	'Right to Happiness'	Phil. Athletics vs. N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Relations Court; Music,	'Backstage Wife'	Yankees, telegraphic	News; H. Musette's Or
4:15	Gossip; Stars; News	Newscast	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	report	Louis Armstrong's Orch
4:30	'Interview Time';	'Time Views the News'	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for Remembrance	'Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	'Help Wanted'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythm	'We Love and Learn'	Musical Roundup	'Journey to Ireland'
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'	'Tom Mix'; sketch	'Journey to Ireland'
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	'Superman'; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Treasury Salute	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'	'Saluting America'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Drama; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Ray Henle, news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	We Who Dream; dr	Nero Wolfe'; drama	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	'The Lone Ranger';	'Yankee Yarns'	'Quiz of Two Cities'	Joseph Tall; Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	'Quiz of Two Cities'	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	Chas. Ruggles, mc.	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Cass Daley; v'r'ty	Concert orchestra	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter.	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	Beyond the Call,	'Meet Your Navy'; music	'The Adventures of the	5th War Loan Speaker	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Bond Pgm.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man'	Musical Roundup	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00	'It Pays to Be Ig-	'Gang Busters'; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Second game, Boston	Classical Album: Pierne
9:15	norant'; comedy	'Gang Busters'; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	Gabriel Heatter, news	Trois Pieces En Trio
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'People Are Funny';	'Screen Test'	Classical Album: Pierne
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Overseas Ints.; drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Trois Pieces En Trio
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Gaslight Harmonies	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Show; J. R. King, mc.	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Top of the Evening	Paul Lukas, guest	Cedric Foster, news	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports; Connie Mack	Lloyd Labrie's Orch	Cab Calloway's Orch
10:45	Jane Froman	Silver Nocturne	Sen. James E. Murray	Musical Roundup	Ella Fitzgerald
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Music; Weather	Doug Garron's Orch
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	News service	Al Donahue's Orch
11:30	'Mrs. Miniver'; dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Duke Ellington's Orch
11:45	'Mrs. Miniver'; dr	Concert in Miniature	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch	Day's End; Music
				Harry James' Orch	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; 'Dress Parade'	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The Ken's Men	Dixie; "Salute"	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	'The Wax Museum'	'George & Dixie'; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	High School Parade	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter	'Breakfast Club'	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Help Wanted'	'Breakfast Club'	John Seagle, hymns	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	'Breakfast Club'	Encores; Gilbert Rus-	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	'Breakfast Club'	sell, tenor	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	Civil Service Program	Four-H Club	News; 'Tune Factory'	Newsboys Club of Air
10:15	music; drama	'Jesting With Jesters'	'Off the Record'	'Yankee Tune Factory'	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	Jose Bethancourt's Or	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Spotlight on Youth	'Flight Deck Jamboree'	News; 'Tune Factory'	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	'Let's Pretend'	Spotlight on Youth	Songs; orchestra	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	Mary Phillips	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Dave Rose's Orchestra,	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; M. Boland	Hour; speakers; music	"Treasury Salute"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	'Something for Girls'	'Here's to Youth'; dr	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	'Something for Girls'	A. A. Stagg, speaker	Patterns in Rhythm	'Kick Congs'
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	Newscast	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Giants, baseball	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	"Stage Entrance"	First Service Command	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dance Lineup
2:15	"Adventures"	American Red Cross	Performance; mus.; dr.	Giants, baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Memory Ballads	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Giants, baseball	News; Music; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; 'Twenty - one	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	Stars'; Maj. W. King	Weekend Function	Giants, baseball	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; Maj.	Eddie Condon's Jazz	5th War Loan Speaker	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Concert	"Men Make the Navy"	Second game, Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle	Jean Evans, songs	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Shep Fields' Orch.
4:15	Stoopnagle; News	Saturday Review with	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Second game, Boston	Carmen Miranda
4:30	Network sports	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Doctors at War"; dr	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Doctors at War"; dr	Second game, Boston	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:00	"Follies"; Evelyn	News; J. Stopak, cond.	"Your America"; Josef	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Sports program
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Joseph Stopak, cond	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Sports program
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Concert orchestra	"Story to Order"	Sports program	Art Jarret's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	5th War Bond Show	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform;	Rainbow Rendezvous	"Treasury Salute"	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	speaker	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Baseball scores; Music	American Story; drama,	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	'Gaslight Harmonies'	"Western Waters"	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawks 'Th'ks	'Gaslight Harmonies'	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	'Gaslight Harmonies'	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Treasury Salute	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Pops Orchestra;	'Truth or Consequence';	5th War Bond Show	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.;	Ralph Edwards, mc	"Shot from the Sky"	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Jesus Maria Sanroma,	National Barn Dance;	Symphony Hour; Bruce	Classical Album: Gou-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	piano soloist	comedy quiz	Foote, baritone; Var-	nod, Excerpts from
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Clyde Lucas' Orch	"Can You Top This?";	ginia Harkins, soprano	"Faust"
9:45	'Saturday Night	Overseas Ints.; Drama	comedy; songs; orch	Symphony Hour	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly, comedienne;	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	Barry Wood, baritone	Detective Mystery dr.	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.	Art Kassel's Orch.
10:45	John Lewis, talk	Presents; drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Red Nichols Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer'; drama	Concert in Miniature	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Another Love Story," starring Madge Evans. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Address Unknown," Paul Lukas, Mady Christians. 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25.

Kenmore—"The Great Mr. Handel," London Philharmonic Orchestra. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Man of Affairs," George Arliss. 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern: "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50. "Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 10:50 a. m

Personnel of Army Depot In Boston Praised by Chief

Personnel of the Boston Army Quartermaster Depot were commended today in an official citation from Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, for their "loyalty, determination and accomplishment."

Speed of victory will be determined, in tremendous measure, the workers were told, by the quantity and quality of the supplies America produces and speeds to the battlefronts of the world.

"You are directly engaged in forging the chains which finally must enmesh our enemies in defeat," said General Gregory.

Directed to both the military and civilian workers, the commendation was the subject of a special announcement from Col. W. J. Calvert, Q. M. C. depot commander, although "business as usual" was the order of the day.

Occasion of the official commendation was the 169th anniversary of the Quartermaster Corps which was established by act of the Continental Congress on June 16, 1775. Text of the commendation follows:

"The swiftness with which ultimate victory will come to the United Nations will be determined, in tremendous measure, by the quantity and quality of the supplies America produces and speeds to the battlefronts of the world.

"As the Army's oldest supply service—older, in fact, than the United States Army, itself—the Quartermaster Corps is playing a major role in the achievement of that victory.

"On this, the 169th Anniversary of the establishment of the Quartermaster Corps, I wish to commend the military and civilian personnel of the Army Service Forces Depots and the Quartermaster Depots, whose loyalty, determination and accomplishments have helped develop the greatest military supply system in history.

"Not only are you writing a magnificent new chapter in the traditions of the Quartermaster Corps, but you are directly engaged in forging the chains which finally must enmesh our enemies in defeat. Most important, your performance, past and present, is sufficient pledge that you will continue to give your utmost toward that end."

Songs of Freedom to Ring Tribute to Enslaved Nations

Songs of freedom will ring out in tribute to the enslaved countries of Europe next Sunday at 8:00 p. m. at Symphony Hall, in a musical pageant entitled "Let Freedom Ring," written and directed by Fay Roope, and presented under the auspices of the United Nations Associations.

Nationality groups representing eleven occupied countries will sing, from the floor of the auditorium, the national anthems and other forbidden songs of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Poland, Russia, United China, and Yugoslavia.

From the stage will be heard 300 more voices from the Home Front Chorus of Stoneham, conducted by George Arkewell; the Choir of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, conducted by John F. Hartwell, the Apollo Club of Boston, directed by Dean Winslow Hanscom; the Temple Mishkan Tefila Choir, with the Rev. I. G. Glickstein, Cantor, and the Celestial Choral Ensemble, directed by James E. Prout.

The program will begin with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the United Nations Anthem. William Emerson will preside, and will introduce William M. Agar, author and lecturer, the speaker of the evening.

When the pageant itself actually gets under way, the lights will be extinguished in the auditorium and the story of the coming of Nazi tyranny, beginning with the end of the last war, will be narrated in total darkness by Gordon Leach, interrupted at various intervals by the songs of the foreign groups and the choirs.

To represent the growing resistance of the occupied countries to slavery and tyranny, each song will be concluded with a rhythmic beat led by drums from the stage, and the beat will in turn be taken up by the next group to sing.

By the end of the narration, the rhythmic beat will have increased to considerable intensity. A special arrangement of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" will climax the performance, sung first by Waldemar Johnsen, Norway's foremost baritone and Gestapo refugee, then by the chorus, and finally by the entire audience.

HOLD ON THERE A MINUTE, LOUISE. I WOULDN'T DO THAT IF I WERE YOU!
WELL, I'VE SIMPLY GOT TO GET THIS ELECTRIC TOASTER CLEAN...SO WHAT'S WRONG WITH WASHING IT WITH PLAIN SOAP AND WATER?

There's *plenty* wrong.
Boston Edison Company says ...never, never put an electric toaster in water. Clean it with a damp cloth... gently. Toasters are mighty scarce.

Boston Edison Company

If it's from the Continental - - - - It's Dependable

The **CONTINENTAL**
EST. 1873
CORNER BOYLSTON AND WASHINGTON STS.

Do it for Dad

Father's Day is June 18th

Father may have most persuasive ways to get his customers to sign on the dotted line. But they don't work quite so well getting baby to take his spinach. On Father's Day you can reward him for his undaunted efforts with a gift from his favorite store. We know what he wants . . . and we'll help you in your selection.

BUY V-BONDS
INVEST IN INVASION

TUESDAY TO SATURDAY 9 TO 5:30 P. M.
OPEN MONDAY 1 TO 9 P. M

Education Of Public On Labor Urged

Organized labor greatly needs to get the facts about itself before the public so as to obtain a fair judgment from public opinion and to head off unwarranted restrictive legislation, Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told the Labor Institute at Wellesley College today.

Mr. Starr is one of the foremost educational leaders in the labor movement. He came from New York to address the Institute, which is the fifth annual event of its kind held by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"Public opinion is shaped by conversation in the home, by the school and the textbooks used therein, by what is said in church, by the newspapers, and by what we hear on the radio and see in the movies," he pointed out to the several hundred labor union officials gathered on the Wellesley campus.

No Planned Attempt

"Until now, labor has made no systematic and planned attempt to influence public opinion. Many trade unionists do not bother even to inform their sons and daughters about the role of the union in attaining industrial democracy.

"Labor is rarely represented on Boards of Education. School books deal very sketchily, if at all, with the growth and development of the trade union movement. Too often the ministers and clergymen are uninformed about the ideals and methods of the labor unions.

"While the labor press is improving, it is by no means comparable to the newspapers and magazines which in large part depend upon advertising provided by the great corporations. Both in the movies and in the radio programs, labor does not receive the attention which it deserves.

"It is no wonder that a recent survey found out that 53 per cent of the people fear labor unions and want to curb them; while in the same poll, only 15 per cent wanted to curb Communist and Bundist organizations and only 2.4 per cent registered a desire to curb the America Firsters.

Modern Methods

"Labor must use modern methods to place its record before the public and to prevent punitive legislation which will lessen the chance of success for the unions and management to get together. The unions should see to it that their new members are informed about their rights and duties. There should be special courses for their elected officers to keep them abreast of modern industrial developments.

"Labor should be at pains to improve its newspapers and to use every channel for placing its record before the citizens of the United States."

The day of paternalism and industrial dictatorship in labor-capital relations is gone forever, Mr. Starr added.

"Despite all the evidences of friction and distrust current at the moment, we have seen in wartime a great step forward in union-management co-operation which must be continued into peacetime, with all its problems of readjustment, if we are going to make progress," he said.

"Some employers talk about going back to the American way of life and indulge in many songs of their economic childhood in championing an undefined 'free enterprise.' Unions, too, favor a genuine free enterprise but not a camouflage for control by trusts and cartels.

"One big necessity for building that better pattern of union-management co-operation, which now is manifest in 4,500 labor-management committees covering over seven million workers, is that Labor should do a much better job in stating its record before the public."

Tin Collections Planned to Refill Invasion Stocks

Reporting that stockpiles of tin had been sharply reduced by invasion preparations, War Production Board officials today announced plans for collection of tin cans in Greater Boston next week.

B. G. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, praised the efforts of householders whose recent contributions to the tin program had appreciatively, raised the inventories on hand, and exhorted patriotic citizens to maintain their recent record-smashing pace to meet future demands of the military.

Collections will take place in the following communities next week:

Sunday, June 18—Woburn.
Monday, June 19—Boston, Wards 1-5, with waste paper; Brockton; Canton; Chelsea; Holbrook; Medford; Milton, Precincts 1 and 2; Quincy, Wards 1 and 2; Randolph; Revere (by wards), with waste paper; Wellesley; Weston, central depots; Weymouth.
Tuesday, June 20—Boston, Wards 6-10, with waste paper; Braintree; Brockton; Chelsea; Holbrook; Medford; Milton, Precincts 3 and 4; Newton; Quincy, Wards 3 and 4; Revere (by wards) with waste paper; Winthrop.
Wednesday, June 21—Boston, Wards 11-14, with waste paper; Chelsea; Medford; Milton, Precincts 5 and 6; Quincy, Wards 5 and 6; Revere (by wards) with waste paper; Wakefield.
Thursday, June 22—Boston, Wards 15-18, with waste paper; Chelsea; Hingham; Medford; Milton, Precinct 7; Revere (by wards) with waste paper.
Friday, June 23—Boston, Wards 19-22, with waste paper; Chelsea; Everett; Medford; Revere (by wards) with waste paper.
Saturday, June 24—Chelsea.
Brookline—On regular rubbish days with waste paper. Scituate—central depots.

Newfoundland Miners Work N. H. Mica Mines

KEENE, N. H., June 15 (AP)—Forty-one miners from Newfoundland arrived here recently to work in the mica mines at near-by Gilsum and Alstead—the first mining group to come to this area from Newfoundland.

The miners expect to live in Keene and Alstead and plan to send for their families as soon as they find accommodations. Movements of the miners from Newfoundland was made in co-operation with the U. S. Army and the War Production Board.

Window-Shopping Smiles

Associated Press

Red Cross Girls in Rome After Allies Captured City

Arriving in the Italian Capital at 8 a. m., June 5, these four Red Cross girls lost no time in going window shopping. Left to right: Mary Ross Moen, Onawa, Iowa; Lois Berney, Fallon, Nevada; Judith Reed, 8 Ridgefield Road, Winchester, Mass., and Faith MacVicar, San Francisco, Calif.

'J-Day' Gives Bond Drive Fresh Impetus

"J-Day," as yesterday, June 15, is being called, to highlight the first aerial bombing of Japan by the Boeing B-29 "Superfortresses," stimulated the sales of Fifth War Loan bonds as shown in early returns from the State, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee today announced.

Up to the close of business yesterday the Committee announced that Greater Bostonians had subscribed to $11,800,000 in E bonds since the beginning of the loan on June 12. It pointed out that this will help to add nearly six more Landing Craft, Tanks, or LSTs, to the invasion fleet. These craft cost $2,000,000 each to construct.

Meanwhile, 10,000 members of the Boys Clubs of Boston yesterday began a "B-Day" campaign to conduct a roundup of bond-buying citizens in the three club areas of South Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown. The South Boston boys yesterday held their bond organization meeting, the Charlestown boys' meeting is scheduled today, and the Roxbury boys are planning to meet on Tuesday.

Bond purchasers are to credit the youthful salesmen both on a club and individual basis, the Committee said. The Metropolitan Theater management has offered a ticket to a performance to each boy who sells a bond as well as prizes of war bonds for outstanding sales performances.

Veterans of World War II, along with specialty and musical acts under the direction of Miss Peggy Flanagan of Stage Door Canteen, are scheduled to perform at a civic rally in Brighton on Monday evening at the Brighton High School Auditorium.

The all-service show, "Direct Hit," performs tonight at Holyoke, and tomorrow is scheduled to appear at Meriden, Conn.

The Bond Combat Team of four decorated war heroes from each of the four armed services is continuing its five-day stand at Greenfield.

Stores Open Regular Hours

All Boston stores will remain open for their regular hours tomorrow, Bunker Hill Day, the Retail Trade Board of Boston announced today.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD TO CIVILIANS

With today's acute housing shortage, any American who helps prevent fires in his home is making a real contribution to the war. And Quincy Mutual policyholders get a real award for such patriotism. The fewer fire claims this company has to pay, the greater the dividends our policyholders receive. So far, we have returned $6,481,424.87. For more than 93 years, Quincy Mutual has passed on savings as high as 20%, never assessed a policy, and always paid claims promptly. All policies now being issued are non-assessable. Agents everywhere in New England. See yours today.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy 69, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

YOUR INVASION!

YOU who have waited for so many months for this decisive invasion wish only for one thing—the power to strike one blow at the side of those who are fighting for us, the ability to bring victory one fraction of an instant nearer.

You can. And those who rode with the Allied Invasion Fleet will know you by *what you think and what you do now!* They are prepared and determined to endure the most savage opposition that evil genius can conceive and desperation put to use. *You* can be prepared to remain calm in the face of the inevitable wild rumors of victory, to remain sure and steadfast in the teeth of set-backs and losses.

More—there is one tangible way to show that you, safe at home because *they* are braving death in Europe, have your hearts as well as your hopes in this invasion. It is to back the attack with War Bonds as you have never done before! It is to back it in dark hours as in bright, back it with every single dollar that you can possibly wrest from necessity!

This Fifth War Loan drive gives you an opportunity you have never had before—to show those who are fighting how fully the nation and you as an individual stand with them. It's your turn now!

5TH WAR LOAN

BUY YOUR INVASION BONDS TODAY!

ARMY E NAVY

National Company, Inc.

Manufacturers of Fine Radio Equipment
Malden, Massachusetts

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

5TH WAR LOAN
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
HARVARD TRUST COMPANY
CHARTERED 1814
HARVARD Trust Company

5TH WAR LOAN
June 6th Was His D-Day
June 12th Is Yours . . .
Fight By His Side!
Buy More Than Before!
June 6th he went into the grimmest fighting he has ever faced. The Fifth War Loan Drive, beginning June 12th, gives you the chance to turn earnings into War Bonds with the same grim determination.
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square, Cambridge

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Allied Air War Bid to Change Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16 — In the tense battles now raging in Normandy the Allies are breaking new ground in military history—only it happens that the new "ground" they are breaking is in the air.

Massive use of American and British air-borne divisions and the mounting exploitation of Allied air mastery over the battle areas represents an historic bid to transform warfare.

As the outcome of this bid hangs in the balance, it is well to remember that the very novelty and giant scale of the new Allied strategy make it likely that the present Normandy battles between Allied planes and German panzers won't follow military precedents.

Will the air-borne divisions succeed in their key pioneer role in France?

Will such strategy open up entirely new opportunities for sea nations like Britain and the United States to match land nations like Germany?

These questions were being asked before D-Day and have been asked even more eagerly since. The answer seems to be that Allied air-borne divisions achieved their initial objectives, and subsequently joined up with seaborne forces and are still, as yesterday's Supreme Headquarter's communiqué shows, fighting hard on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

There is no longer any doubting the grimness of the task of these air-borne troops. Their story has been one of the most awesome yet to come out of France. And today further evidence of the terrible hours they have already spent has come from tough American glider pilots who have just returned to England after fighting side by side with air-borne troops they had piloted to the Cherbourg Peninsula.

After landing midst fierce German gun-fire these glider pilots made numerous patrols with paratroopers, wiping out Nazi machine-gun nests which had kept them pinned down for hours.

These returning officers said they met no opposition in the air, but as they cut loose at a low altitude their silent ships were splattered with all types of German shells.

Sharpened posts studded their landing fields. After three days of fighting glider pilots gathered at divisional headquarters complete with 300 German prisoners. They then returned to an English port tired but rarin' for further combat with the enemy.

There has been a sobering effect in London here today from the news of Allied land forces battling against the fiercest armored counter attacks to date. But while the crucial land battle fluctuates and suspense becomes acute there is reassurance in a close-up view of British and American air might.

I saw something of this almost unbelievable striking power operating from southern England June 14 and 15.

To the country folk in Sussex, the endless stream of planes is like an overhead rail service whereby they can almost tell time while they are working in the fields. To the Germans the stream of Allied planes means endless artillery pouncing on them out of the sky: It means tanks and guns, it means armored vehicles and guns, equipment and reinforcements for the Allies from the sky. It means clear sealanes for heavier equipment.

According to the enemy's own estimate, the Allies have passed over the defenses of the Atlantic Wall in six days no fewer than 25 divisions.

When it is remembered that after eight months of leisurely preparation before the German attack in 1940, Great Britain was only able to send 10 divisions to France, the portent of this achievement in the face of opposition may be judged.

The air situation provides a big factor for confidence when viewing today's fluctuating land fighting.

Fight By His Side!
Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN
Charles L. Woodland
Milk and Cream and Eggs
WATertown 3818
Deliveries in Allston, Arlington, Belmont, Brighton, Cambridge, Lexington, Western Needham, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, and the Newtons.
Dairy Products for Every Meal
WATERTOWN, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TO GET ANYWHERE IN THIS WAR WE'VE GOT TO
Back the Attack
Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN
YELLOW CABS
CAMBRIDGE TAXI COMPANY
Call KIRkland 3000

Allies and Nazis in Race To Build Striking Power

Continued from Page 1

hours' emergency ration on his person. Equipped, in short, for two or three days' fighting and a few miles' travel.

Second Wave Setup

The second wave of invasion troops go in with what is known as light scales, carrying packs and accompanied by kitchens and other equipment to carry them over a somewhat longer period and sustain them during a deeper advance.

These two stages are now passed and the present problem is to build up Allied strength on the beachhead to what is called normal scales. This means fresh formations of fighting troops with all their supporting services. It means vehicles, especially tanks, mobile repair shops, and oil tankers on a scale to carry out whatever may be demanded in the way of a major offensive.

Need for Reserves

It means stores must be built up not only to supply all these additional troops, but must include tremendous reserves of such things as artillery ammunition, for instance, to meet any emergency demands that may arise.

This gives some idea of what build-up is and how much it means. Not only the Navy but the air force is busy night and day building up our invasion forces in the fullest sense of the term.

What is modestly described at Headquarters as "routine operations" go on nightly in which transport planes and gliders carry troops and supplies of all kinds, even tanks to the invasion area.

Bona de Seta Held in Rome

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Bona de Seta, daughter of a Princess, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since her arrest at the home of an American-born Baroness, is in an apartment in Rome and being treated well, a high Allied source said today.

She is being held for interrogation in connection with questioning of members of her family in Southern Italy. She is the daughter of Princess Pignatelli, and a stepdaughter of Prince Valerio Pignatelli, both of whom are being detained in Naples.

"With the mother and stepfather under detention," the source said, "it was only natural that the daughter be taken into custody for questioning, but since she was in Rome it was impossible to make the arrest until Rome was occupied by Allied troops. The arrest was merely routine."

The girl was arrested at the home of Baroness Josephine Pomeroy Marincola of Hopewell, N. J., and Washington, D. C., with whom she had lived for several months. The Baroness said the girl had been untiring in her efforts to serve the Allied cause and had given unlimited assistance to British and American prisoners who escaped the Nazis and hid in Rome.

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
Have you done YOUR part? BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS!
47 Cogswell Avenue TRO. 0574
Cambridge, Mass.

FRESH POND MARKET
Fine Foods for Less Money
5TH WAR LOAN
Give the 5th War Loan your strong support . . . Buy extra War Bonds!
360 Huron Avenue, Cambridge
Trowbridge 3916 Arlington 2900

Fascist Street Names In Rome on Way Out

ROME, June 16 (AP)—The elimination of Fascist street names in Rome has begun.

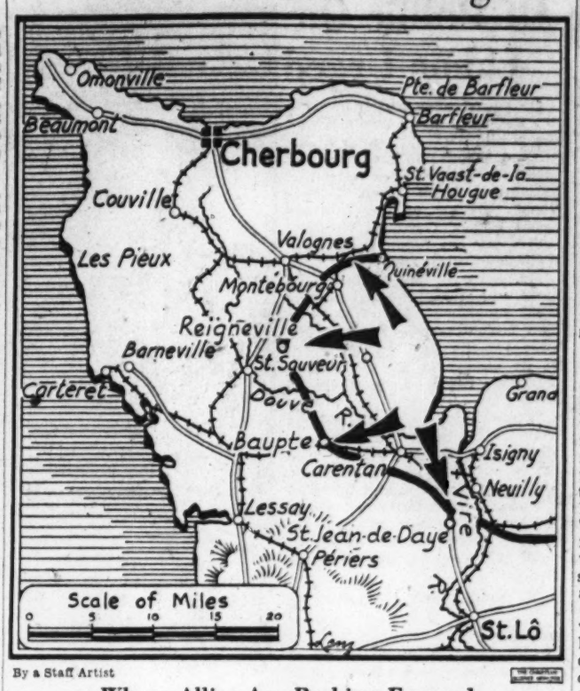
One of the first changes turned the Street of the Fascist Martyrs into Bruno Buozzi Street.

Back the Attack! - BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
The Invasion Bond Drive MUST win through to real Victory! Every bond YOU buy will *back the attack!*
Electric Appliance Repairs
CLARK AND MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
87A Brattle Street, Cambridge 38 KIR. 1169
75 Newbury Street, Boston 16 COM. 0365

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
EGAN'S MARKET
KIR. 9300
221 Concord Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.
FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLES
MEAT FISH
MILK EGGS CHEESE
Cheerful, Courteous Service

CAMBRIDGE TRO. 2211 E. R. SAGE CO. BELMONT BEL. 4500
Fight By His Side!
The Invasion is on! It must continue—to Victory! It is the duty of every American to back the attack—to back our fighting men to the limit—by buying War Bonds.
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
60 CHURCH ST., CAMBRIDGE 38 BELMONT CTR., BELMONT 78

Battle for Cherbourg



By a Staff Artist

Where Allies Are Pushing Forward

Arrows on close-up of Cotentin Peninsula, in which the fighting for Cherbourg is taking place in Normandy, show points at which Allies are pushing forward.

Swiss Middle Class Aided By Demands of War Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 16—The Swiss middle class may be the only middle-class group left in postwar Europe. In any case, it is certain to be the strongest.

While the neutral Swiss bourgeoisie has been strengthened, rather than weakened by the war, the corresponding stratum in Germany has been practically destroyed by Allied bombings and Nazi restrictive measures. In France, Holland, Belgium, and other Occupied countries it either has been destroyed or greatly weakened by war economy and forced labor in the Reich.

Many branches of Swiss business are making plans to put the small German business on his feet again after the war by investing their money and experience. Swiss publishers and printers already are overloaded with work printing German technical books. Allied raids on Leipzig practically wiped out the German book and publishing business.

The contrast between the present positions of the Swiss and German middle classes can be easily seen by walking down the streets of Swiss and German cities. Berlin, Cologne, and Munich people, poorly fed and poorly clothed, walk wearily through streets, where store windows are empty or smashed, to work 10 to 12 hours and sometimes 14 hours in factories.

Store Windows Filled

In Bern, Zurich, and Geneva, on the other hand, people are well dressed, well fed, and cheerful, while store windows are filled with civilian goods.

Backbone of the Swiss middle class are many hand workers, shop keepers, owner of small factories, merchants, hotel and innkeepers, constructors, electricians, painters, and carpenters.

Switzerland is almost completely a middle-class country. Even industry, which is on a miniature scale, would in a bigger country be largely counted a part of the middle-class field. A firm like Brown-Boveri of Baden, which makes electrical appliances and which employs 7,000 workers, would be regarded as very large in Switzerland.

The chief wartime difficulty for the Swiss middle class and industry is the shortage of raw material due to the blockade. There is practically no copper left. Ersatz materials are used, but the Swiss don't like to jeopardize their reputation for quality by exporting products made of ersatz material.

Textile Trading Cut

Bakers, clothiers, retailers, and chocolate manufacturers suffer some under-rationing. Less goods are sold now than last year, but for more money. Textile trading has been reduced 43 per cent, but prices are high. Prices in building have risen 50 per cent.

Five years of compulsory army service have taught the Swiss the need of solidarity and comradeship. Swiss economic and political leaders, trying to express this idea in business life, are organized in trade associations and commercial clubs.

These associations represent the interests of the middle class, but they also emphasize the need of solidarity with other economic groups.

The Swiss Parliament is dominated by middle-class parties—the Protestant Free Thinking Party, the Roman Catholic Conservative Party, the Peasants, Tradesmen and Citizens' Party, the Independent Party, and the People's Party. These middle-class parties sometimes join with the Pure Peasant Party to keep the Workers Social Democratic Party from being too radical. There are also many middle-class or semi-middle-class elements within the Social Democratic Party which keep it from moving too far to the left.

Political Freedom Allowed

The Swiss middle class is similar in economic structure to the prewar German middle class, but unlike the Germans, the Swiss middle class has allowed political freedom, and has a clear, independent political course, whereas the German middle class always has been more or less organized by the State and has followed a wavering uncertain political course.

To better meet wartime difficulties the Swiss are trying to increase the efficiency of medium-sized and small businesses and trades. One National Councilor is pushing a bill to require a certificate proving ability and experience before permitting persons to open an independent midde-class business such as retailing, baking, interior decorating, or carpentry.

Swiss leaders thus expect to protect customers from second-rate work as well as a businessman from cheap competition.

The Swiss Government has during the war increased its control over Swiss middle-class occupations as well as other branches of economy. However, the Swiss wish to avoid too much State control as well as too much laissezfaire. Hence independent commercial business associations perform many of the functions controlled by the State in totalitarian countries.

Truthful Advertising

Article XXXI of the Constitution guarantees freedom of business and trade, but the present inclination is to bar unfair competition, dishonest advertising, and incompetence.

Law against unfair competition will be decided upon by voters in a plebiscite next October. A law barring incompetent persons from middle-class occupations is expected to be passed by the Federal Council soon under emergency wartime special powers. Just what constitutes "incompetency" remains to be determined.

Price control has become a widely practiced governmental science during the war. It is expected to be continued after the war with a minimum price limit as well as the present maximum price limit.

Swiss leaders are optimistic about the postwar period for the Swiss middle class, although much depends on foreign trade and the world situation.

Saipan Serves as Shield For Japan's Southern Door

Continued from Page 1

some business establishments are built of concrete.

Although approximately 70 per cent of Saipan's 72 square miles are under sugar cultivation, the island produces less than 1 per cent of Japan's sugar needs.

Next to sugar, fishing is the chief industry. In 1936 nearly 5,000,000 pounds of bonita and tuna were caught in the Marianas. Most of this fish was dried and shipped to Japan.

The history of the Marianas includes the ancient stone culture of which little record remains.

Magellan visited the islands in 1521 on his first trip around the world.

Guam was ceded to the United States in 1898 when it could also have had the other Marianas. Instead the islands were sold to Germany a year later and after World War I were placed under Japanese mandate.

The islands have been important inner positions in Japan's Empire aspirations.

New Rocket Shells

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Rocket shells with the destructive force of 105-millimeter artillery projectiles, but light enough to be carried into battle zones on the backs of parachute and infantry troops, have been developed by Revere Copper and Brass, Incorporated, C. Donald Dallas, President, announced yesterday.

Mr. Dallas said the projectile has been used successfully in the recent invasion of France, against the Japanese in the South Pacific, and on the Burma-China front and can be fired in salvos from planes and ships "whose previous fire power has been limited to smaller sizes of ammunition."

Nazi Pilotless Planes Strike England in Large Numbers

Continued from Page 1

of a line from the Wash to the Bristol Channel—shall give no indication where the air raid has taken place beyond saying it has occurred in southern England.

"While I thought it right to give the House information at the earliest opportunity about the use of this new weapon by the enemy, available information does not suggest that exaggerated importance need be attached to this new development. Meanwhile, the nation should carry on with its normal business," Mr. Morrison urged.

Instructions Given

As the sirens wail again, the Ministry of Home Security has just flashed through the following guidance to the public: "When the engine of a pilotless aircraft stops and a light on the machine is seen to go out, it may mean that an explosion will soon follow—perhaps in five to 10 seconds. Take refuge from glass, even those indoors should keep out of the way of glass and use the most solid protection immediately available."

In Commons, Mr. Morrison warned, "as further raids by pilotless aircraft may occur during the daylight, when the streets are full of people, and antiaircraft guns will be used to shoot down the machines, I must impress upon the public the importance of not exposing themselves unnecessarily to danger by remaining in the streets out of curiosity instead of taking to the nearest cover while the guns are firing."

Guns to Shoot

He added: "But for the time being at any rate, the guns will shoot. That is liable to review as we go along in the light of experience and what is expedient. The only other thing I would say is that members will notice the arrangement we have made with the press with a view to avoiding that the enemy should know where his pilotless aircraft have fallen. I am perfectly sure that all the honorable members will, in any questions they may put down or any observation they may make, will themselves act up to the practice which we have asked the press to observe."

There were cheers in Commons at this remark which underlines how difficult it is for the newspaper scribe to tell of the excitements he has experienced in the last 24 hours—experiences which till now he has been completely unable to share with the outside world.

And even now he can only try and share the excitement, still having to leave out the most of the facts.

Damage Described

In last night's all-night raid which brought back vivid memories of 1940 to 1941 blitz, damage was done to property in and around one district in southern England and at one point several people were killed and others injured when an enemy raider destroyed several houses and damaged others. People were trapped in debris and rescue work is proceeding. The homeless have been found accommodations by neighbors and a rest center has been provided.

Elsewhere two farmhouses and some cottages were damaged and at another farm close by a man and women were seriously injured when three farm buildings and cottages were damaged and a horse was killed. Damage was also done to farmhouses and four cottages.

Allied Aims

The Overseas News Agency said in a special London dispatch that the heavy Allied air raids on the Pas de Calais area in the last few months were designed to smash the launching installations for the new weapons.

According to the ONA informant, special laboratories for the construction of the planes were built in the most secret places inside Germany and special measures were ordered to keep the personnel involved completely segregated to avoid leaks to the Allies. The precautions apparently failed, since the Allies learned of and bombed some of those targets last fall, particularly along the Baltic coast.

Last summer the Germans began to build the first installations for use of the secret weapons around Calais and Boulogne. Allied reconnaissance planes watched the construction activities closely.

Warnings Fixed

In the Commons today Mr. Morrison was asked if it his intention to continue warnings as now regardless of whether the aircraft are pilotless or piloted. That would mean people might have to stay a very long while in shelters as they did last night.

Mr. Morrison replied "it is my intention at present that the warning system for both the piloted aircraft and the pilotless aircraft shall continue in the same way. But in all these matters we have to learn as we go along and I shall not hesitate to modify our practice should it be in the public interest to do so."

Planes Described

One correspondent telephoned this word picture of the pilotless craft:

"The planes have a distinctive, rhythmic note, giving the effect of a pulsating, low throb. They are much smaller than a Spitfire but their appearance is much the same.

"They really are midget planes. At night they show a distinct yellow glow at the rear and in the light of searchlights streams of thick smoke can be seen being ejected from them.

"Many of them have been observed in daylight and on several occasions RAF fighters, with total disregard of danger, have dived into the ack-ack fire around them in attempts to make a kill."

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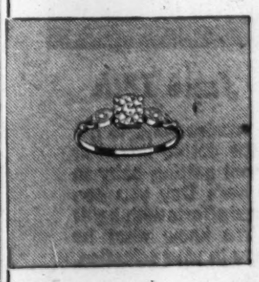
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Finns' Weak Resistance Hints New Peace Bid

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—The Soviet offensive against Finland has given rise to reports in unofficial but generally well-informed circles here that the Finns are about to make another bid for peace.

One theory advanced in this connection is that the Finns have deliberately offered only weak resistance so far to the Soviet onslaught because they don't want to contest the Soviet claim to territory over which the Russian armies are at present advancing.

In this way the Finns would attempt to avoid both Soviet occupation of the Port of Hango, which the Russians held after the winter war, and the payment of the indemnity Marshal Stalin demanded during the abortive armistice negotiations.

Whether the Russians are prepared to agree to such markedly less favorable terms presumably depends on Marshal Stalin's estimate of the strength of the German forces he will have to meet when he launches his expected summer offensive against the main enemy.

Details Not Disclosed

While the number of German divisions on eastern fronts has been publicly stated to be about 220, details of their strength have not been disclosed.

According to statements in the Finnish press, however, German troops in the Finnish Arctic have been reinforced recently.

This, if true, would appear to be a reinsurance policy against any fresh Finnish attempt to slide out of the war. The mere presence of these troops was one of the main reasons the Finns previously turned down the idea of a separate peace with Russia.

They believed the Germans would attack them if they accepted an armistice. As they had been able to keep the war off Finnish soil till then, they decided that a wait and see policy would suit them better than immediate surrender.

Curiously enough, judging by the tone of their newspapers, the Finns have even found support for their wait and see policy by the initial success of the Allied operations in Normandy.

They have apparently convinced themselves that the Western Allies, if they won a quick victory, would call a halt to Marshal Stalin. Conversely if the Allies are held then the Finns think they would be ready for a "compromise peace."

Judging from radio emissions, the Finns have also managed to persuade themselves that American action blacklisting 84 Finnish firms means that the United States regards Finland as a neutral rather than as a belligerent.

Position of Estonia

Finland's southern neighbor and racial and linguistic kinsman, Estonia, is also watching the course of the Russian Karelian offensive and the development of Russo-Finnish relations with the closest attention.

When Russian armies were advancing westward in February the Germans had considerable success whipping up Estonian conscripts for national defense, and it is reported that some 85 per cent obeyed the call-up despite the fact that several Estonian units deserted en masse to the Russians.

German attempts to get any well-known Estonian politicians to collaborate have been unsuccessful so far. Some idea of the prevailing confusion can be gathered from facts like the following:

Partisans are active for both sides. Fifty thousand persons are said to have been evacuated from the Capital, Tallinn, on account of Russian air raids.

Action by Church

There have been many arrests for anti-German activities, including alleged harboring of Russian parachutists.

Orthodox church leaders in conjunction with co-religionists in Latvia and Lithuania, have issued an appeal to their followers to fight Bolshivism and resist invasion.

The so-called Green Guards have organized resistance to German mobilization by hiding those liable to punishment in forests and have at the same time announced their intention of resisting the Russians if they enter the country.

From such facts can be deduced that the desire for independence is a dominant motive in Estonian life. This view is supported by a statement published in the Swedish newspaper Morgentidningen to the effect that trade unionists in Estonia in a clandestine meeting sent a declaration to the trade union movement in Sweden, Britain, the United States, Switzerland, and Finland saying that they wanted good relations with the U. S. S. R., but not incorporation in the Union.

Similar resolutions are said to have been passed clandestinely in Latvia and Lithuania.

Britons Support U. S. Plan, Say It Does Not Go Too Far

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—The United States preliminary plan of world peace organization, as outlined by President Roosevelt yesterday received appreciative comment here this morning, though it is yet too soon for carefully thought-out public opinion.

But in view of earlier statements and discussions on the most important items of this plan, it can be stated that the vast majority of expert opinion here approves. People are glad to observe that Mr. Roosevelt, unlike Woodrow Wilson, has not attempted to go too far, so that, while maintaining an ideal outlook, he has simultaneously kept his feet on the ground.

Thus, it is generally agreed Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of a "superstate with paraphernalia of coercive power" avoids future discussion which could be only academic since it is clear that most states are not likely to be prepared immediately after the war to make such surrender of sovereignty as this would involve. Confidence in international organization is as yet insufficient to expect this surrender.

The Place of France

Details regarding representation on the new world Council and methods of election may come under criticism later, but it is agreed that this plan should go a long way to convince the smaller Allies that the Big Four have no aim of dominating the whole post-war world.

But even so, the small Allies in Europe would undoubtedly feel much happier about the future of this Continent were France already included among the great powers.

The attitude of the smaller Allies it should be stated, doesn't mean disapproval of the necessity for a "nuclear alliance" of the United States, Soviet Russia, Britain, and China for directing the interim period before peace is restored.

The smaller Allies accept the Moscow Declaration, "Upon the great powers lies the burden of maintaining international peace and security, pending re-establishment of law and order, and inauguration of a general system of security." But they are thinking of the period after peace is restored, as is the United States plan.

What Will U. S. Do?

The basic question to all here in Europe is, of course, of another sort. Will the United States back this plan? Will the Republican convention, for example, 10 days hence accept it?

The fact that the Senate has already gone so far as to recommend "creation of appropriate machinery" for dealing with postwar security, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's earlier talks with Senators goes far to make people here more than hope that the 1920 situation won't be repeated at the end of this war.

Returns to French Homeland

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps

General de Gaulle Visits Invasion Front

The leader of the French Committee of National Liberation confers with British and French officers on the beach as he landed in France June 14 on his first visit to his homeland in four years.

Normandy Peasants Cool to Resistance

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although Gen. Charles de Gaulle was enthusiastically welcomed in his brief trip to the liberated towns and villages of Normandy, correspondents who have visited the Norman countryside report that the peasants are uninterested in politics and that, in some places, they were "Giraudists" (adherents of Gen. Henri Giraud).

To understand the reactions of the Norman population, it is necessary to know the character of the Norman peasant and the role Normandy has played in French internal politics.

The French Northwest region has always been the stronghold of the French conservative parties and of political reaction. Less fanatic than their Breton neighbors, the Norman peasants—although somewhat reluctantly—accepted the republican regime. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church was also less prevailing in Normandy than in Britanny.

Yet the well-to-do farm population of Normandy stubbornly opposed the Left-Wing trend in French politics which had become more and more accentuated. The Normans remained conservatives while the Radical Socialist and later the Socialist parties dominated French politics.

Year after year, election after election, the Norman peasants sent their conservative representatives to the French Parliament. The Norman Deputies voted against all major laws which actually established the anti-clerical and radical French democracy.

"From the political point of view, the Normans are no Frenchmen, writes André Siegfried, a shrewd observer of French internal politics. To understand their manner to think and to act, to comprehend their disdain for theoretical principles and their particular brand of conservatism, we have to look to England rather than toward France."

It was significant of their liking to swim against the political stream that, in 1936, when France was swept by a wave of Left-Wing feeling which brought the "Popular Front" government into power, Normandy gave more voices to the Conservative parties than at any previous election. Yet while the Norman countryside remained strictly conservative or "moderate," in the urban centers like Rouen and Le Havre, where numerous industrial plants were working, Leftish majorities eventually took over from the Conservative bourgeoisie.

Normandy is one of the richest agricultural regions of France. Its renowned dairy products, fruits, and vegetables were sent not only to Paris and to other French cities, but were even exported abroad, especially to Britain. It is not surprising that even the Germans who plundered Normandy as throughly as other French regions did not succeed in starving completely the population of this region which produces a large agricultural surplus.

Moreover, the shrewd Norman peasants knew how to deal with their conquerors. It would not be surprising if business deals between Germans and peasants to provide the "black market" with farm products are discovered. The relatively easy food situation in Normandy cannot be taken to represent the state of nutritions in France as a whole but it appears to be exceptionally good.

The Norman peasants are certainly good French patriots who are only too glad to see the invaders driven from their soil. An order found on captured German prisoners in Normandy directs Nazi soldiers never to go out at night except in pairs and to be armed. This order reveals the hostile disposition of the French population toward the conqueror.

On the other hand, organized French resistance was particularly weak in the departments of Normandy. The individualist Norman farmer was reluctant to enter any organization in which he would merely be a link in a long chain and in which he would have to accept the orders of a mostly unknown superior. When the Allies invade other parts of France, they will find a much more numerous and more active resistance movement.

Conquest of Normandy by Allied troops will give them the long-desired opportunity to enter into contact with residents of metropolitan France who since the fall of France have lived under German domination. The reaction of liberated Frenchmen and women in Normandy will amplify Allied information on conditions inside German-occupied France. It would, however, be premature to base any judgment on the mental and material situation of the French people on the discoveries made in this particular region.

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Outright rebellion by German mercenaries in Southern France and audacious guerrillas masquerading in German battledress are complicating the Nazi task of controlling the turbulent area behind the Normandy battlefront, Spanish dispatches indicated today.

Large numbers of Turkomans, Cossacks, Tartars, Croats, Armenians, and Georgians forced to turn soldiers and sent into Southern France under German officers, have been deserting en masse, these reports said.

Spanish border reports said the first to desert was an entire battalion of Cossacks stationed in the Tarn Department. When they heard the invasion news, they killed their German officers, escaped into the mountains and established contact with French Guerrillas, the dispatches said.

Air Bases for Giant Bombers Built by Throngs of Chinese

The following article comes from an Associated Press correspondent who has visited the great American air bases constructed secretly in China for use of heavy bombers attacking Japan.

By James Stewart

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Somewhere in West China, in an area which a few years ago had scarcely been penetrated by Americans, lies the single greatest concentration of American air bases in the world. Gigantic airdromes were constructed in secrecy with native Chinese labor. At its peak this labor numbered the incredible total of 430,000 Chinese farmers.

The bombing of Japan, as announced yesterday, vindicates the great effort used in creating these bases. That the B-29's, unquestionably the deadliest air machine the world has even seen, took off and landed on Chinese bases constructed entirely by hand, is a fascinating sidelight on the nature of the total war in which we are engaged.

Specific plans for the destruction of Japan by air from bases in the interior of China, were made in Washington in the fall of 1943. General Arnold of the Army Air Forces, decided in conferences with the highest Chinese authorities that such bases were feasible. The order went out to the Engineering Corps.

Started on Christmas

It was a select group of Army men who left the United States last Christmas Day. In mid-January the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, through the Governor of a province, ordered the single most concentrated levy of manpower in Chinese history since the construction of the Great Wall of China 2,000 years ago.

In 17 days the first 200,000 farmers had assembled at the chosen sites. The work was on. Lieut. Col. Waldo Kenerson of Boston, U. S. Engineers, was in charge. I visited Colonel Kenerson at work early this spring. We stood on one of the largest fields under construction. There by actual count—67,000 Chinese farmers were toiling with their hands laying the stone foundations which, layer by layer, resulted in the construction of fields that have proved up to the test of bearing the weight of the heaviest planes the world has ever known.

Stone Placed by Hand

No cement was available. At first there were no machines such as rock crushers or steam rollers. In fact, for certain layers of all the fields, each stone was placed by hand. The crushed rock used for each field was enough for a 20-foot wide American highway 60 miles long.

Simultaneous with the construction of the fields, the barracks and operational buildings for the American airmen and ground crews were erected.

Photograph by U. S. Signal Corps

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Japan's Pittsburgh Hit by Bombers

Continued from Page 1

attack which marked the beginning of an entirely new chapter of aerial warfare with the greatest bombers ever built.

The text of the 20th Air Force communiqué:

"A sizable task force of B-29's from the 20th Bomber Command bombed industrial targets at Yawata on the Kyushu Island in the Japanese homeland on June 15.

"Preliminary reports reveal that although enemy aircraft were encountered and antiaircraft was moderate to intense, none of the planes was lost as a result of enemy action.

"Fliers who participated in the mission report the bombing was accurate and that large fires and explosions were observed.

"The planes operated from bases in China which were completed recently. Two B-29's were lost as the result of accidents, one crew of which is safe. This communiqué is based on the preliminary incomplete reports from the combat zone."

The raid, leaving behind "glowing masses of wreckage," gave the Japanese Empire, in the words of an eyewitness, "her answer to Dec. 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor."

Radio Correspondent Roy Porter, first to report of 11 newsmen who accompanied the aerial dreadnaughts on their historic mission, said: "Japanese antiaircraft fire poured into the sky and shell fragments dug deeply into the superbombers.

"But the engines kept turning, and nearly all the ships came home."

The returning ships, he added, showed "some bullet holes, but very little material damage."

Mr. Porter's only reference to a specific target was to name Yawata, but the Tokyo Radio said Moji and Kokura also were hit. All three are in Northern Kyushu, southernmost portion of the Japanese mainland.

An earlier enemy radiocast had acknowledged that the Yawata plant of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company had been hit with "a few bomb fragments," but asserted there was "no damage whatever to plant facilities."

Pacific:

The Japanese announced that an Allied naval task force attacked the Bonin Island group, between 600 and 700 miles southeast of Japan proper.

An Imperial Headquarters communiqué radiocast by Domei said planes from the force struck at two of the islands—Chichi Jima, in the northern section of the group, and Iwo Jima, about 100 miles to the southeast.

Although Allied sources have made no mention of such a raid so close to Japan, the enemy report came while American landing forces were battling the Japanese garrisons after going ashore in the Marianas, another 700 miles or so to the southeast.

The Japanese radiocasts declared that damage in the Bonin Islands raids was "extremely slight" and claimed that 17 of the raiding planes were shot down.

Halsey Leaves Post In South Pacific Area

By the Associated Press

ALLIED SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 16—With tears in his eyes, Admiral William F. Halsey today heard sailors and Marines roar three cheers for him, then stepped into a seaplane and left his old Allied South Pacific command for the last time.

Destination and new command of the Admiral, who was Commander in Chief in this theater from Guadalcanal until "South Pacific fought itself out of a job," has not been announced.

Normandy:

Americans Imperil Cherbourg Lifeline

The Allied threat to cut off the Germans in the Cherbourg Peninsula is "substantially increasing," Supreme headquarters announced as the American 10-mile-wide westward drive pushed armored columns to within three miles of one key road junction and within six miles of another.

Storming westward from Ste. Mère Eglise, one of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's columns reached Reigneville, three miles from the St. Sauveur road junction.

The taking of this road junction, which already was under artillery fire, would sever two of three roads leading to the port of Cherbourg, about 18½ air miles to the north.

A few miles to the south of the first column, another American force engaged the Germans in desperate fighting six miles from Le Haye-du-Puits, the capture of which would sever all roads on the bitterly contested peninsula.

Alive to the vital necessity of holding St. Sauveur and Le Haye du Puits, the Germans rushed reserves into the battle and vigorous, fluid fighting was in progress.

West of the newly captured Quinéville, on the extreme right wing of the 100-mile beachhead front, American forces advanced a mile or more to reach the Senope River.

These were the only advances registered along the front. Communiqué No. 21 said there were no major changes.

Armored fighting raged in the Tilly-sur-Seulles sector, while further east the Battle of Caen settled into trench warfare with the British and Canadians holding on tenaciously. The nearest approach to a "line" was held around Troarn, at the extreme left flank of the bridgehead.

Another part of the drive to cut off Cherbourg was a thrust between the Elle and Vire Rivers southeast of Carentan which might be pointed toward St. Jean de Daye on the St. Lo-Carentan highway.

Headquarters described Quinéville as "a valuable new outlet from the beaches."

Fourteen miles below Cherbourg, Montebourg still was in German hands but it had been outflanked by the 4th American Division's capture of Quinéville. This division had the important Montebourg-Valognes road under artillery fire.

In the area of Carentan, key point in the line, the Americans had fought their way across districts flooded by the Germans and were on firm land in the area of the village of Baupte. The Germans admitted the Americans were at Pretot, three miles beyond Baupte and barely six miles from La Haye du Puits. Here the enemy launched stiff armored counterattacks. The German-controlled Paris Radio declared German counterattacks had brought them back to the walls of Carentan, but there was no Allied confirmation of this.

Marianas:

American Troops Advance Inland

American troops which landed June 14 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo on Saipan in the Marianas have secured beachheads, captured a headland, fought their way into a sugar-mill town and crushed Japanese tank-paced counterattacks, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

In a communiqué, he reported that Agingan Point, a headland on the southwest corner of the 13-mile-long island, has been seized.

American invaders, supported by a huge carrier-plane force and guns of battleships which knocked out enemy coastal guns and antiaircraft batteries, have fought their way two miles north into the sugar-mill town of Charan Kanoa.

"In general, fighting is heavy but good progress is being made against well-organized defenses," Admiral Nimitz said.

The Japanese attempted several counterattacks with tanks against the assault troops advancing from the beachheads, but "these attacks have been broken up by our troops "with the support of shelling warships and bombing planes.

Air Over Europe:

Pilotless Planes Attack Britain

Flame-spitting pilotless planes drove into Southern England in the Germans' first "secret-weapon" reaction to the invasion of France.

These craft, exploding on the ground or close to it, caused fatalities and considerable damage at scattered points and sent antiaircraft guns barking extensively in daylight for the first time since the early blitz days of 1940.

Descriptions of the weapon varied considerably, but all agreed these self-destroying aircraft flew at terrific speed in a straight line, were marked by bright lights, and shot flames from their exhausts—suggesting they might be jet or rocket-propelled.

The lights presumably were to aid in radio control, probably from piloted planes at a great distance.

The German Radio said only that "combat planes attacked several important targets in the River Thames area with good effect."

The British Ministry of Home Security ordered civilians to stay away from the pilotless aircraft, which explode a few seconds after landing.

Big British four-engine Lancasters, with fighter escort, hit the French Channel port of Boulogne June 15 just before dusk.

Other British heavy bombers, continuing the attack into the night, hit railway centers at Valenciennes and Lens and a fuel dump at Chatellerault. Fourteen bombers were missing from all these operations, while Allied night intruder planes destroyed four enemy aircraft and damaged others over France.

The evening and night operations also saw a Mosquito force hit unspecified objectives in Western Germany. These blows were a follow-up to the June 15 daylight operations, which included attacks by an armada of 1,300 United States heavy bombers.

Italy:

Many Towns Taken In Allied Advance

The Allies pushed forward from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea, some troops advancing as much as 25 miles in 24 hours, and capturing such important highway towns as Acquapendente, Narni, and Terni along the way.

Farthest advance came by the Eighth Army in the capture of Todi, approximately 60 air-line miles northeast of Rome, and only 85 miles south of the Pisa-Rimini line, where the fleeing Germans may make a stand.

There has been no sign of any organized enemy defense in front of a line running from Pisa on the West Coast through the city of Florence to Rimini on the Adriatic.

The Eighth Army captured the important industrial and communications center of Terni, 45 miles northwest of Rome, and the highway junction town of Narni, about seven miles southwest of Terni.

Other Eighth Army troops advanced 10 miles north of Orvieto, and in the Adriatic sector the Nazis have withdrawn so rapidly Allied troops have been able to maintain only a slender contact with the enemy.

Americans advancing up the Tyrrhenian Coast against increasing artillery fire and demolitions pushed eight miles beyond Orbetello, neared Scansano and approached Grosseto on Highway 1 almost 100 miles northwest of Rome.

Inland, the drive past Lake Bolsena was carrying forward toward Proceno, three miles beyond Acquapendente.

East of the lake, the Eighth Army sped on and reached Massa Martana, 16 miles north of Terni.

Just to the west of this area the Eighth Army pushed up highway 71 to Ficulle, 10 miles beyond Orvieto.

Finland:

Russians Smash New Defense Line

The Red Army has broken through Finland's "New Mannerheim Line," one of the last barriers on the way to the important seaport of Viipuri, it was reported.

A Red Star dispatch said the line was a tremendous fortification, with four lines of walls made of cone-shaped stone and antitank blocks almost two yards high, before which lay an antitank mine field 20 yards wide and strewn with German mines.

A great gap has been cut in this line, and in some places Soviet tanks and artillery, as well as infantry, are considerably beyond it, the dispatch said.

Maj. Konstantin Shvankov, Red Star correspondent, said that behind the tank blocks the Finns had built an elaborate system of trenches and dugouts, with steel and concrete platforms for antitank rifles, machine guns, and mortars.

The trenches are connected with bullet and bomb-proof shelters about 50 yards away. These had steel and concrete covering on the sides, with room inside for 15 soldiers.

A quarter of a mile from the trenches, the Finns had three additional ranks of tank blocks built around steel shelters.

Red Star said the Soviets smashed the line at the Gulf of Finland coast and also captured an important highway crossing.

The new line was broken by artillery and concentrated pounding by bombers.

With the new line broken in many places, the correspondent said the Red Army is rolling down both highways toward Viipuri—one running straight through the forest and lake country and the other a roundabout road that skirts the gulf.

Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's break-through, which took the Russians 25 miles in five days on a 50-mile front, has given the Russians a grip on two thirds of the Karelian Isthmus.

The Finns will be battling shortly to hold the Russians back from Viipuri itself. The Red Army is not underestimating the battle it faces. The struggle for the second Mannerheim Line is far harder than the fight for the first line, in which the surprise element aided the Soviets.

China:

Japanese Push To Ring Changsha

Japanese troops have crossed the Liuyang River, last line of defense before Changsha, by-passed the city on the east, and then pushed westward toward the Siang River to cut off the southward line of retreat for the besieged defenders, the Chinese High Command indicated.

Changsha lies on the east bank of the Siang.

The only chance of escape now remaining to the garrison, the High Command intimated, is to cross the Siang. But the invaders on the west bank have but a few miles to go to seal off the city completely.

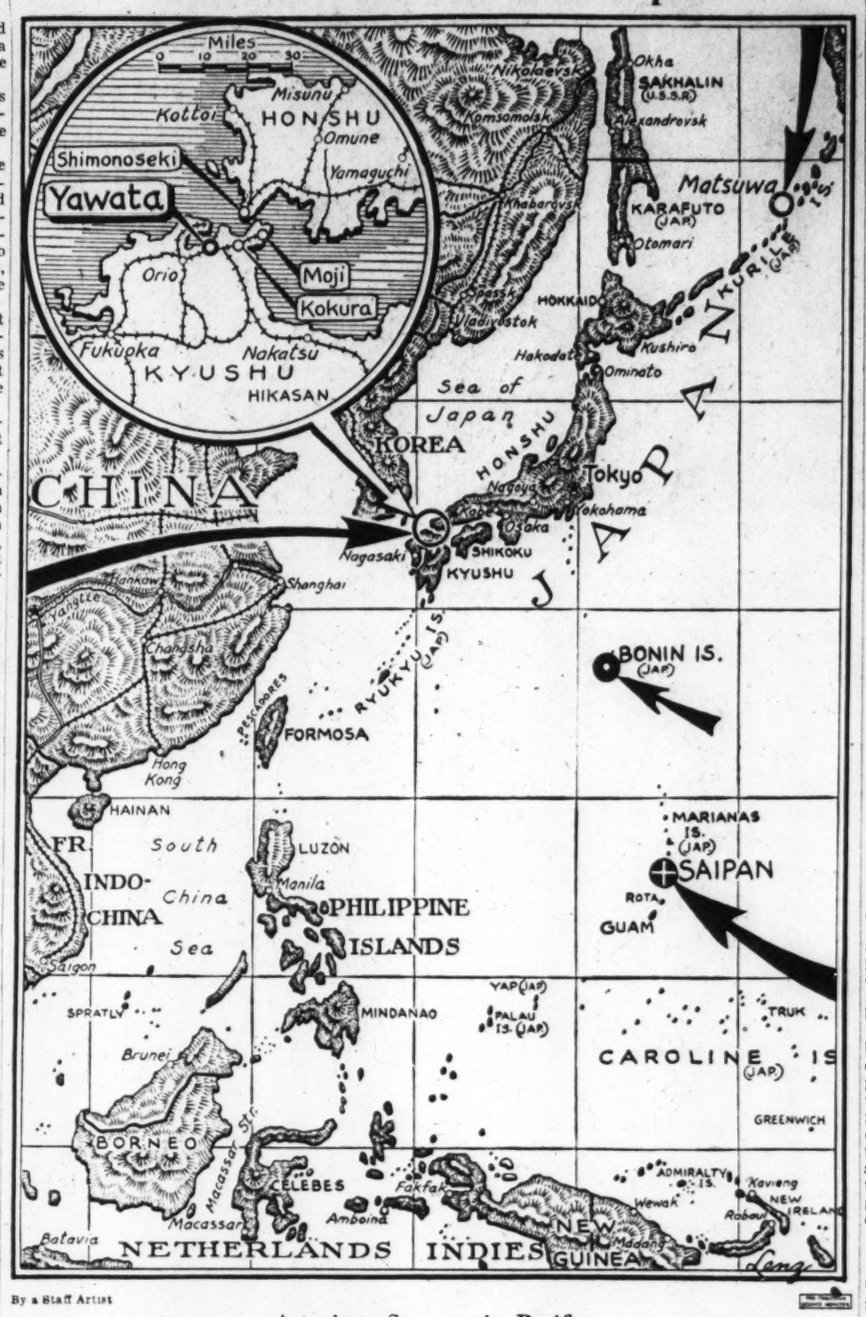
At the same time, Japanese mechanized units are subjecting the key Canton-Hankow railway city to a direct assault from the southeast, field reports indicated.

The Chinese position in Honan Province, 400 miles to the north, also has deteriorated with the Japanese evidently trying to regain the gap in the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The enemy has recaptured Siping, railway town 90 miles south of their base at Chenghsien.

In Chekiang, the High Command announced belatedly, a fresh Japanese drive westward along the trackless Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, based at Kinhwa, has stabbed 30 miles to the vicinity of Lingyu.

Tide of Attack Reaches Japan



By a Staff Artist

American Strategy in Pacific

The sweep of Superfortress bombers over Southern Japan is now disclosed to have come from bases in China. The inset gives a closeup of the industrial areas which Japanese admit were bombed. In the Pacific, the cross shows Saipan, in the Marianas, where American forces are battling after their amphibious landing. Bonin Island was shelled in an apparent diversion operation. Far to the north, Matsuwa Island was bombed about the same time.

Invaded

Associated Press

Newest Beachhead

Close-up map of Saipan Island, in the Japanese-held Marianas Islands, which has been invaded by United States forces, it was announced yesterday. Saipan is about 18 miles long and nine miles wide.

Eyewitness Says B-29 Raid Left Glowing Ruins in Japan

Continued from Page 1

flies, as some of the crews have nicknamed these B-29's, have struck at the heart of the dragon itself. Simultaneously the news came of the preliminary raid that has been made on Jap-occupied Bangkok in Thailand, in the last week. The dragonfly is beginning to make itself felt.

"The attack on the Japanese mainland by the B-29's demonstrated one fact which our Air Force has long been endeavoring to learn. The lesson being studied today, as reports of pilots and crews are compiled, is that while the enemy was caught by surprise in the initial attacks, he has prepared defenses and can marshal enough nightfighter planes to cause at least some interference with our bombing pattern. For the most part, during the first period of this regular mission against the Japanese mainland, very little developed except searchlights and antiaircraft. In the second phase, the antiaircraft fire died down.

"That to experienced fliers is the signal that night fighters have taken off. The third period was the crucial one, when the Jap fighters actually pressed their attack home . . . with only meager results. B-29's reporting back to bases in the early morning hours of today could show some bullet holes but very little material damage. The B-29, planned and executed as an offensive weapon has, its own pilots believe, proved its worth.

"The primary result of the attack against Yawata was surprise. The first dips over the target found that the area was unguarded against the destructive results of the bomb loads. In itself, that one factor is of vital importance since the iron and steel company in the harbor area is the factory that Japan needs to keep her war machine running against us and our allies. What effect this bombing mission may have on the course of the war not even the people who have planned the raid will know, but it is an assured fact that the whole plan, mapped out long ago and carried through to a relatively successful conclusion, has brought more importance to our long-range bombing program and similarly to the enemy's often-publicized defense plan.

Japan Has Defenses

"The boys who flew the raid now know that there are defenses there, but they also know that they are not as formidable as they have been made out to be by the Japs. The B-29 raid, the first on the Japanese mainland from Chinese bases, started off with a bang and finished with a flourish. From first to finish, it was an American show, with American planes, American bombs, American apparatus, and American crews.

"But there are two other nations involved in the planning of this gigantic air offensive. First, China—because without hundreds of thousands of Chinese laborers called 'coolies,' the raids would never have been possible, because there would have been no airfields from which to bomb. The second nation involved—that's Japan, involved itself by the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941."

Another broadcast by Mr. Porter said:

"The big attack which the 20th Bomber Command sprang on the Japanese at Yawata on the Japanese mainland last night caught the enemy completely by surprise.

"The first plane, piloted by Lieut. Colonel William Kenny of Springfield, Ohio, and which carried Lieut. Col. William Dreck of Washington, D. C., as an official observer, flew in to the target in almost complete darkness, marred only by a few searchlights. The next ship was piloted by Lieut. Col. William Fluchs of Los Angeles, and with Lieut. Col. James Caucier of Colorado as the observer. By that time the searchlights were going on. The antiaircraft fire had started.

Correspondent in Third Plane

"I was in the third ship, which its crew affectionately calls 'the first ship' of its own group. It hasn't any nickname, but its engines are named for wives and girl friends of the crew. This airplane got its nickname of 'first' because it was the first B-29 to be flown by its own crew overseas from the United States. It was the first to fly the 'Hump' between India and China. It was the first to be attacked by Japanese fighter planes on that same 'Hump' trip.

"In last night's operations—that is, so far as the flying weather is concerned—it was third. The way that it flew and the way that it bombed will make it first for me forever.

"We took off from a base in western China, carrying a large load of bombs and gasoline. We arrived at the target at exactly 11.09½ that night. It was at that moment that our bombs plunged downwards towards their Japanese marks.

"Since I've come back to Chungking, one of my friends has asked me to describe an aerial fight between a B-29 and the Japanese bomber.

"Well, the answer is there is no such thing—because it just can't happen. There are cases on record where a Japanese pilot dove at a B-29 which he saw only a moment before him, and when he pulled up he didn't know it wasn't there. That's just a small recommendation of the speed with which these huge bombers can battle.

"It didn't always work that way last night, and some crews had a lot of fun sniping away from their various positions while the Japs sought to force the dragonfly's tough hide like a mouse poking at an elephant."

Funds for More Enforcers In OPA Approved in House

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Funds to combat what Price Administrator Chester Bowles called a growing "black market," by the addition of 1,239 enforcement workers, were approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The chief of the Office of Price Administration said the additional enforcement was needed especially in the meat industry.

The Committee said it believed additional enforcement work was necessary to break up illegal markets as it sent to the floor a $2,595,165,536 deficiency supply bill for more than a score of Federal departments and subordinate agencies whose current year funds were insufficient.

Of the total, only $232,483,058 represented new appropriations, $507,682,476 being reappropriated balances of funds previously provided and $1,855,000,000 being contract authorizations, all of which was for the Navy.

$177,750,000 for OPA

The largest single allotment of new funds was $177,750,000 for OPA's activities for the fiscal year starting July 1. While not a deficiency item, it was carried in the deficiency bill because of congressional delay in enacting the new Price Control Act.

OPA's allotment was only $4,303,000 below budget estimates, but exceeded current year appropriations for that agency.

Testifying before the Committee during hearings on the bill, Mr. Bowles had declared "the signs indicate that the 'black market' may be picking up again," requiring special staffs in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Funds for Rocket Guns

Only $20,057 of new funds was allotted to the Navy to meet deficiencies in current appropriations. However, $385,000,000 of previously appropriated funds was continued available for the Bureau of Ships and the Bureau of Ordnance, plus $55,000,000 contract authorization for development of new type rockets and rocket guns and $1,800,000,000 for the conversion or construction of an additional 1,000,000 tons of landing craft.

The bill continued available during the next 12 months the unexpended balance of $72,310,965 of the President's emergency fund provided to finance emergencies.

The Committee emphasized its opposition to grade-labeling and commodity standardization proposals by banning the payment of salaries to any Government employee fixing prices on commodities "which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use."

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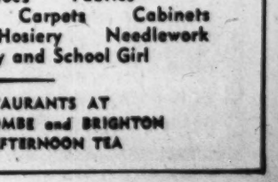
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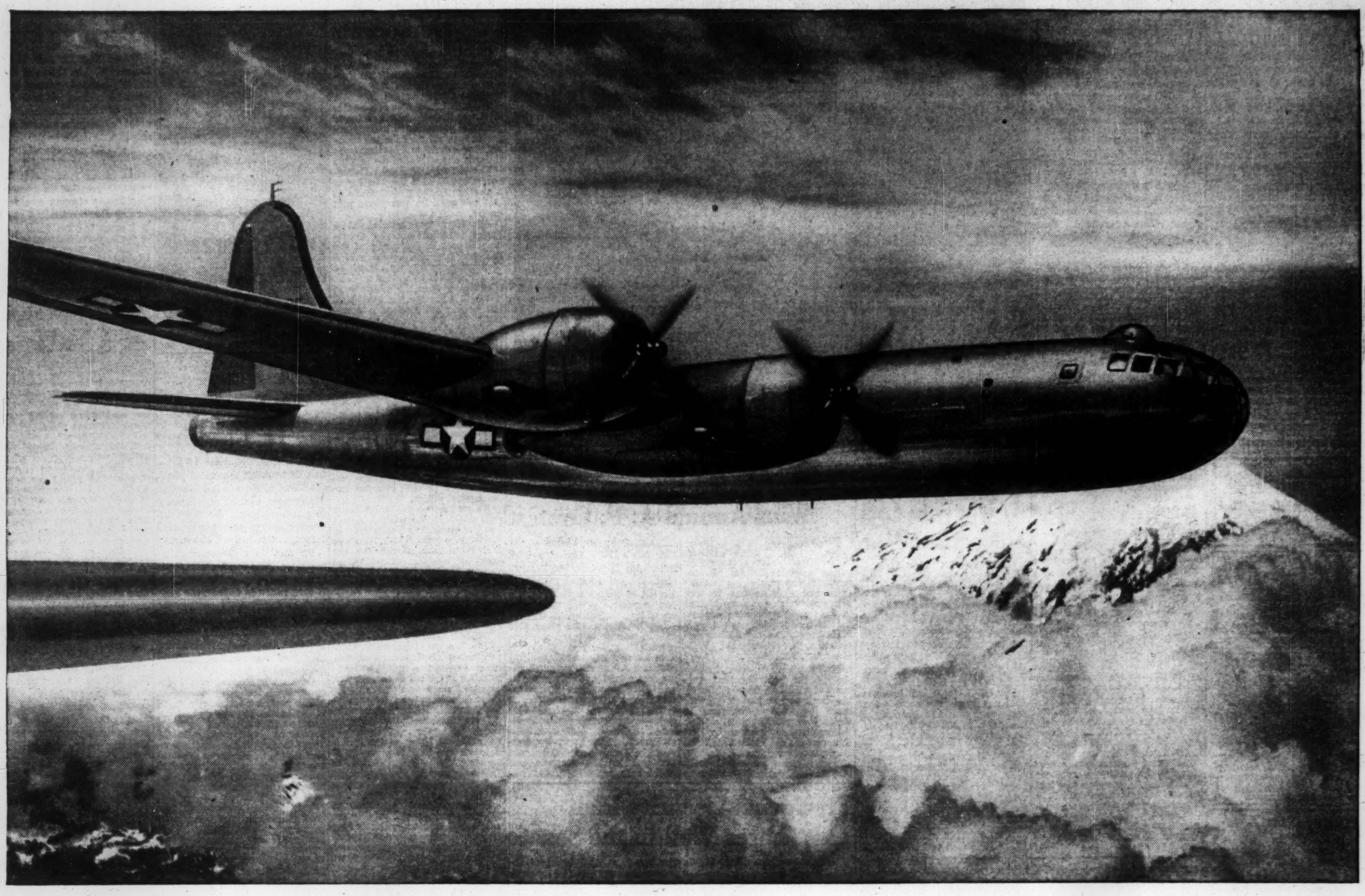


Today is a day to be proud of! One of the most important happenings of the war has just been announced — the Superfortress has entered the fight. Behind the quantity production of this mighty airplane lies the military vision of the Army Air Forces general staff, and the most advanced ideas and skills gained by Boeing in ten years of building heavy bombardment airplanes.

Of personal pride to thousands of men and women at Wright Aeronautical is their part in building the engines for this great new aerial weapon.

Look to the Sky, America —
The new Boeing B-29 is in Action!

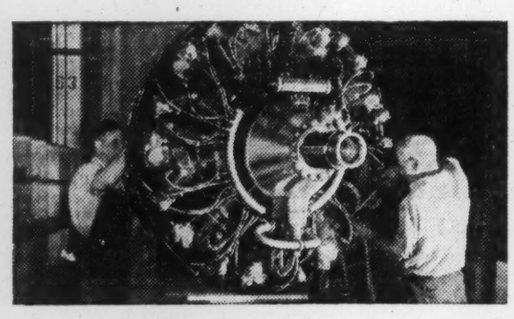
Today, America's newest and mightiest airplane is flying — not in tests but in waves of giant B-29 Superfortresses going into combat.

Placing all previous four-engine bombers in the "light heavyweight class," according to highest military authority, the Superfortress now doubles the range of our heavy bomber striking power, carrying far greater bomb loads and armament faster than ever before.

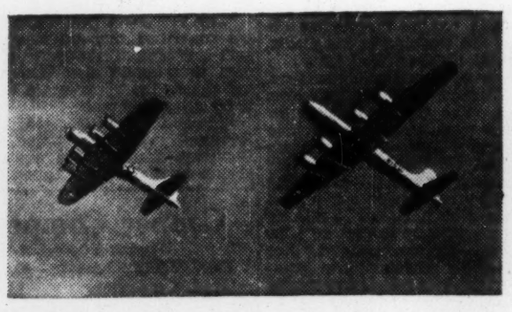
For the B-29 is equipped with four 18-cylinder Wright Cyclones developing nearly twice the power of our heaviest bombers in action up to now.

The tremendous importance of such long-range striking power to the men of our Air Forces — to America's victory in the bitterest war of all time — and to the future peace and trade of the world — make today a day to be proud of.

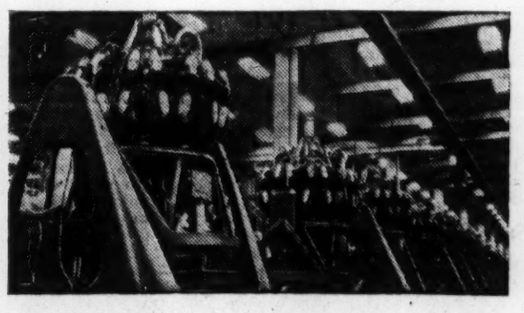
Look to the Sky, America!



This is the power that makes possible the might of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress — one of the big ship's four Wright Cyclone engines of 2,200 horsepower each, in the final stage of assembly.



Paced by a B-17, the new Superfortress looms large over the former heavyweight. This "battleship of the air" is armored heavily with multiple-gun power turrets, and can fly at very high altitudes.



These super-Cyclones, produced by one of the most highly skilled production teams in the world, are rolling off the assembly lines at Wright Aeronautical in pace with the all-out production of B-29's.

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Most of Engines for B-29s Made at Huge Chicago Plant

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP) — The wraps of censorship came off the world's largest airplane engine factory yesterday, disclosing that Chicago is producing about 90 per cent of the power plants for the United States Army Air Forces new Superfortress, the B-29, which bombed Japan.

For nearly two years since ground was broken June 4, 1942, for the Dodge Chicago plant of Chrysler Corporation the city and nation knew that here was a vast undertaking for building airplane engines in unbelievable numbers, but the specific purpose, what the engines would be used for, was heretofore a well-kept secret.

Output Ahead of Schedule

When reporters visited the plant in May on the first press inspection tour permitted by the AAF Matériel Command they learned from L. L. Colbert, General Manager, that production which began in January is 55 per cent ahead of schedule. The production rate still is secret.

The engine itself, which Army and industrial engineers ecstatically described as "a beauty," is an 18-cylinder, four cycle, radial, air-cooled engine with takeoff horsepower of 2,200 and 2,000 normal-flight horsepower.

It was conceived several years before Pearl Harbor by Wright Aeronautical Corporation designers. Within a month after Pearl Harbor the Air Forces and Chrysler officials got their heads together on the problem of where to build such an engine. They envisaged, even then, the necessity for an engine powerful enough to carry bombers, of a size then unknown except on paper, the long distances required to reach Japan, for instance, from distant bases.

30,000 Engineering Changes

Chicago was selected. The Defense Plant Corporation built the plant. Key personnel from throughout the nation was assembled. Employment began.

But the problems were enormous. Mr. Colbert said that about 30,000 engineering changes were made before the final design of the engine was approved and the plant operators were given the green light to go ahead on production.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Love, resident representative of the AAF matériel command, told the reporters that 9,000 machine tools were assembled for the plant. It requires 1,250,000 gauges. The engine has 900 parts, 168 of which are made here. Seven hundred other companies funnel parts and materials to the plant.

On one part, for example, the master rod, there are 106 machining operations required.

B-29 Builders Cheer

MARIETTA, Ga., June 16 (AP)—Workers cheered, whistled, and slapped one another on the back yesterday when news spread through the vast Marietta aircraft assembly plant that B-29 Superfortresses had struck Japan.

Riveters, sand blasters, pattern-makers, and assemblers wore wide grins and a jaunty air as they relayed word through the sprawling factory where thousands are employed by the Bell Aircraft Company in turning out the mighty Superfortresses.

"This is the day we've been waiting for," chortled O. L. Hartness, Assistant Foreman in armament installation. "I hope we get the same news tomorrow, the next day, and the next."

"Greatest thing we've ever had, because it's part of us," said P. H. Mitchell, principal clerk.

"I only hope us Americans win," said Mattie McAfee, Negro sand blaster. "I got a brother over there."

'Homecoming' Wins New Award

Earle L. Bunker, Omaha World-Herald

Graphic Wartime Photograph Tops in Newsphoto Contest

Young Nancy Moore is crushed in the arms of her father, Col. Robert R. Moore, on his return after 16 months' absence from Villesca, Iowa. Mrs. Moore stands by in deep emotion.

Board Orders A. F. M. to Lift Recording Ban

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, was ordered by the National War Labor Board yesterday to call off the record-making ban imposed nearly two years ago, with assurance that royalty payments would be made on the records.

The NWLB's order, however, does not necessarily provide that these payments will be made to the union, as Mr. Petrillo had demanded. His proposal was to provide a fund for unemployed musicians. The order sets up a fund, but the method of distributing the fund will be determined by a board of arbitration, unless the union and the record-makers themselves can agree on a method. The NWLB will determine the amount of payments, unless the two parties can agree within 15 days.

In Chicago, Mr. Petrillo challenged the NWLB's jurisdiction over the dispute, and said his men would not work without a contract for royalties.

The decision directly affects Victor, Columbia, and the transcription division of the National Broadcasting Company.

The union ordered its members not to perform for recordings, effective on Aug. 1, 1942. Since that time, the union reached agreements on royalties with about 80 record and transcription companies, including Decca. It is understood that none of these companies will suffer competitive disadvantage as a result of any decisions by the NWLB or by the arbitration board affecting Victor, Columbia, and NBC.

Labor members of the NWLB, apparently not regarding yesterday's decision as total victory, dissented. The vote was 8 to 4, with the public and industry members in the majority.

Pulitzer Prize Photograph Wins Annual A. P. Contest

MILWAUKEE, June 16 (AP)—Earle L. "Buddy" Bunker, Omaha World-Herald staff photographer whose graphic picture, "Homecoming," was awarded a Pulitzer Prize last month, June 15 won first place with the same picture in the annual national newsphoto contest conducted by the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, W. R. Arnold, Vice-Chairman, announced.

Mr. Bunker's picture, which showed the heart-touching welcome of a Villisca, Iowa, soldier by his family, won first prize over more than 40 entries from 17 states. It scored 28 points.

Second place was won by Bert Emanuel of the Detroit Free Press with the picture, "Race Riots," depicting a street scene in Detroit. Mr. Emanuel scored 26 points.

"Caught" by Hy Peskin of the New York Daily Mirror, ranked third with 24 points. Mr. Peskin's photo showed a naked lad climbing out of the East River after a cool summer dip and being surprised by a policeman.

Mr. Bunker will be given $100 in cash prize money and a photograph of a silver and oak plaque, with his name inscribed, symbolizing the AP award for outstanding photography. The plaque itself is kept on exhibit in AP General Headquarters in New York.

The photographers from nine states—representing regional winners in Michigan, Nebraska, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, California, Ohio and Vermont—received votes in the balloting.

President's Security Plan Fares Well in the Senate

Continued from Page 1

tlements have been worked out, and then utilize whatever can be criticized in these settlements as reasons for keeping America out of any association of nations to prevent future wars.

There were also some misgivings because of the President's failure to make clear how fully the smaller nations would be represented in the projected organization, although this objection stems more from lack of detail than from any indication that the United States Government is disposed to neglect the smaller states. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has declared that they would not be neglected, and the President's outline of the Government's views emphasized that all nations would be members of the organization which in turn would elect the members of the Council on which, besides the "Big Four" of America, Britain, Russia, and China, "a suitable number of other nations" would be represented.

Senatorial Opinions

Following is a cross section of publicly expressed senatorial opinion on the proposals which the White House has put forward:

Senator Connally: "The President's statement is in line with consultations which the Committee has been having with State Department representatives for a year and intensively for the last two months.

"Detailed provision must be worked out through conferences with the representatives of our Allies of the United Nations."

Senator La Follette: "The President's statement fails to mention the most important question: namely, whether this organization should be established and the United States committed to it prior to the time or after the time when the broad, general terms of the peace are known to the Congress and the country."

Senator Ball: "It sounds like another League of Nations without even as strong a commitment as was contained in the League Covenant. The difficulty is to get a mechanism that will work when the test comes. Unless there are binding commitments by the nations within this proposed new organization to use force to suppress aggression, then we are right back where we were in the 1930's."

Details to Come Later

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Senate Democratic Leader: "Most Americans can subscribe to the principles laid down by the President. Of course, many details will have to be filled in later."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire: "The President hasn't said whether this proposed council of nations will be all powerful, whether it will divide the world into spheres of influence. I would want to know the position of the little nations, whether they are to have full say about their fate or whether they will just be subordinated."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia: "It is logical for the four major powers who are doing the major part of the fighting to form the nucleus of a peace organization with smaller nations interested in peace being invited to join."

Senator Austin: "I think I see in his announcement the outline of a basis for international law, set up on morals, for the nations to live by."

Senator White: "I view with general approval the blueprint as the President has announced it. There may be room for disagreements in the details of the plan."

Jobs for Disabled Veterans Waiting at Higgins' Yards

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16 (AP)—Shipbuilding's Andrew Jackson Higgins "wants 50,000 partially incapacitated veterans of this war, right now," to train for "induction" into the nation's industrial and agricultural forces.

This plan was announced to newsmen last night.

The dynamic southern industrialist disclosed he already has advised one branch of the armed service he will employ 10,000 partially incapacitated men immediately.

"We have 14 training schools to instruct in mechanics and ships' trades," he said, adding that 300 returned "maimed" veterans already are working in his plants, many at highly skilled jobs.

Many of the returning soldiers, Mr. Higgins said, suffer from shock. "The greatest curative for them is work, and normal civilian interests. This country needs workers. We can give them work."

Mr. Higgins added that housing shortages constituted the biggest hurdle to his plan, but he said his company already has set up 1,100 hutments for workers and "they are rapidly shaping into communities where people live happy, useful lives."

Fruit Outlook Bright In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Frosts in the Okanagan Valley have caused fruit growers some concern, but the prospects continue favorable for an unusually heavy crop during the coming summer.

Kerr Chosen Keynoter For Democrats

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma was chosen June 15 to deliver the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention.

The Chief Executive of a border state was the unanimous choice of the Party's committee making arrangements for the conclave opening here July 19, and his name was the only one offered at the session.

The six foot, four-inch Governor, who attended the meeting as a member of the planning group, told newsmen he was proud and happy.

Mr. Kerr was selected at a parley presided over by Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the National Committee, who held a 45-minute conference June 14 with President Roosevelt.

Governor Kerr, an advocate of a fourth term for the President, has been mentioned as a possibility for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. His chances for second place on the ticket could be enhanced by a rousing theme speech before the delegates.

The Oklahoman was nominated for the job of temporary chairman and keynoter by Oscar R. Ewing of New York, vice-chairman of the National Committee. Governor Kerr was elected governor in 1942. A veteran of World War I and a former state commander of the American Legion, he was an attorney and an independent oil man before he took over his gubernatorial duties.

He has been on the White House calling list in the past. A month ago authoritative quarters in Washington reported Mr. Kerr was Mr. Hannegan's choice for the keynoting assignment, and there were indications there at the time that the President had been consulted.

Fourth Term Urged

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16 (AP)—The Indiana Democratic Convention adopted enthusiastically today a resolution urging a fourth term for President Roosevelt. The delegates stood and cheered in a short demonstration after approving the resolution by a voice vote.

By acclamation, the delegates nominated Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Knox as the candidate for the long term as U. S. Senator; Cornelius O'Brien of Lawrenceburg for the short term, and Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Fort Wayne for Governor.

Senator Jackson, appointed to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Senator Frederick Van Nuys, will retire after the November election and will be succeeded by the Senator elected to serve until the new Congress convenes in January.

Eight delegates-at-large, each with a half vote, were named by the convention to represent the State at the National Convention along with 22 delegates selected in district caucuses last night. Only the First District instructed its two delegates to vote for renomination of Roosevelt, but the convention resolution virtually assured the President the solid support of the Indiana contingent.

Reed Appointed

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The American Democratic National Committee announced that former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri will head the Committee on Resolutions of the anti-administration organization's "pre-convention caucus" next week.

Dr. Gleason L. Archer, National Chairman of the group, said the Committee would draft a platform of "Jeffersonian principles designed to revive the Democratic Party."

Roosevelt Backer

Robert S. Kerr

Governor of Oklahoma, who will deliver the keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, July 19.

OPA Plans No Increase In Gasoline

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—In a last-minute change of plans, the Office of Price Administration has decided against any increase in gasoline rations for the third quarter of the year commencing July 1, it was learned last night.

Up until late yesterday afternoon, it was understood, the agency had planned to boost the B-card ration in at least the eastern states, where it is smaller than in the rest of the country. New figures and gasoline usage showed, however, that consumption in the East has been running considerable ahead of quotas.

OPA announcement of the decision is set tentatively for today.

The proposed increase in the B ration in the East was ruled out despite a hike of more than 16,000 barrels of gasoline daily in the area's passenger-car fuel allocation for the third quarter. This increase, it was said, will be needed to cover seasonal demand and bring consumption back into line with the quotas.

The decision to maintain current quotas throughout the country means the East's B ration will continue at a meximum of 325 miles of driving a month, the Far West's at 400 miles and the rest of the country at 475 miles. The A ration stays at two gallons a week with each coupon worth three gallons.

The plans abandoned would have boosted the East Coast B allotment to 475 miles a month.

In addition to consumption figures, OPA's decision was based on third-quarter allocations drawn up by the Petroleum Administration for War and the Office of Defense Transportation.

ODT's allocation of passenger-car gasoline for the country as a whole for the third quarter amounts to 561,633 barrels a day, compared with 560,354 barrels in the current quarter. Besides the boost for the East, the allotment for the district comprising the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho is hiked slightly. In all other areas allocations are smaller.

Average Vocabulary

It has been estimated that the average American knows from 25,000 to 35,000 words.

Fourth-Term Issue Defined, President Still for Wallace

Continued from Page 1

just about unanimous, nearly everybody is set against Wallace on the ticket. It's particularly true in the South and the Midwest.

"The President: Well, Bob, I've wanted it to be anybody's race all along. I've been asked about it a lot of times, of course, and told everybody to go ahead and see what they could do. But I had a talk with Henry about the situation before he left for China, and I personally want to see him on the ticket.

"Mr. Hannegan: Well, Mr. President, I don't see what we'll gain by putting Wallace on the ticket again, and we stand to lose quite a bit, especially in the South, if he is the choice.

Roosevelt Wants Wallace

"The President: Bob, I am just not convinced that we stand to gain anything if the nomination goes to someone else. Henry is my choice, but suppose we leave it on an open basis.

"Here, it was reported, Mr. Roosevelt told the Committee Chairman that if there was any change in his decision to support Mr. Wallace, the Party leaders would be advised in plenty of time before the convention. The conversation then was said to have switched to the ever-present fourth term.

"Mr. Hannegan: Well, then, Mr. President, what about your own plans?

"The President: As far as I am concerned, it's up to the convention. I do not plan to make any move to obtain the nomination. It will be something the delegates will have to decide."

Obviously such a conversation could hardly take place without a very authentic version of it getting to Democratic political leaders—as probably it was intended it should—and the foregoing seems to be borne out in many directions.

Therefore, when Mr. Roosevelt says he intends to leave his nomination to the decision of the convention, this is tantamount to saying that he desires and will accept that nomination. Mr. Hannegan can be counted upon to direct the maximum White House influence on the convention to that end.

R. D.

Cooper Composition Début July 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—A new musical composition, "The Magic of the Violin," by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press and an amateur composer, will have its initial performance by the National Broadcasting Company's Stradivari Orchestra on July 2, it was announced today. Paul Lavelle will direct. The piece was written especially for the Stradivari Orchestra by Mr. Cooper and is in three parts, the first of which is orchestra and voice, with lyrics by the composer; the second, a violin cadenza, and the third a finale reminiscent of the first.

This is Mr. Cooper's first composition that is largely instrumental in character, although as a lifetime composer of music he has written many songs for the major networks in the past, including "Sunset" and "Dixie Girl," introduced in 1941, "America Needs You" and a radio operetta, "About the Girl."

The AP's top executive is almost entirely self-taught when it comes to playing the violin. His father bought him his first instrument for $5 when he was a small boy in Columbus, Ind. He has played in dance bands and in theatre orchestras.

O'Daniel Calls Texas Action Turning Point

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas declared yesterday that what he termed the recent "uprising of Texas Democrats" originated "at the grass roots of democracy."

In an address prepared for radio delivery, Senator O'Daniel said the action of the Texas State Democratic Convention in nominating presidential electors free to vote for any Democrat might go down in history "as the turning point in our National Government."

"The little gang of baffled New Dealers and their song leaders and banner carriers walked out of the Democratic convention," he declared, "but by actual count only 89 wearing delegate badges walked out and went into another room and set up a little 'pout' meeting of their own."

Senator O'Daniel declared the "main delegation," which he said numbered "more than 1,800 true Texas Democrats" authorized delegates to ignore the party nominee "unless the Chicago convention restores the two-thirds rule for nominating candidates and adopts platform planks upholding white supremacy."

"I think every citizen of this nation who recognizes that the New Deal has almost completely wrecked and ruined our American way of life will take renewed faith in democracy and renewed hope in our future freedom when they hear the true story of what happened in the Democratic conventions in Texas," he continued.

Texans, he said, are not going to "let a little gang of Communists, Socialists, Labor leader racketeers and fellow-traveling New Dealers scuttle our liberty."

Government Gets Ward Suit Setback

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Federal Government today lost for the second time its attempt to secure United States District Court dismissal of an injunction suit brought against it by Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Government asked that the suit be dismissed in the light of a recent United States Court of Appeals ruling that orders of the War Labor Board are not subject to court review.

Ward, the Chicago firm, had sought an injunction to prevent enforcement of any penalty because of the firm's possible failure to obey a WLB directive. The latter relates to union maintenance, check off and arbitration of grievances with its organized employees, members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at four stores in Detroit, one in Denver, and one in Jamaica, N. Y.

After rehearing the issues, Judge T. Alan Goldsborough said he still stood by the position he took March 14, when he first refused the Government's motion to dismiss the Ward suit.

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Leisurely Travel in Mexico

Ox and Burro Fast Enough for These Peons

Along Mexico's country roads visitors often meet Indians or Mexican peons on the way to market, either riding a faithful burro or on a rumbling wagon drawn by oxen. These Mexicans are hardly ever in a hurry and even if they were their mode of transportation wouldn't be concerned. They keep on at a steady pace always getting their masters to market sometime or other. But in Mexico time really doesn't matter.

Mexico City to Boston by Bus Offers an Interesting Trip

Monitor Traveltalk
By Mabel F. Knight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The bus ride from Mexico City to Boston offers a spectacular panorama of the country between those two cities and is a pleasant way of getting somewhere these days. It is reasonable too, for at a relatively low cost more than 3,000 miles are covered, leisurely if desired, with overnight stops in cities of one's choice.

Going at the war speed of 35 miles an hour the trip allows the passengers to see all the sights. Out of Mexico City first comes the high mountains, then tropical Mexico with its orange groves and cactus, burros, horses, cows and pigs right in the middle of the road. In fact Raoul Madeiro, brother of the former President of Mexico once asked a group what the largest stable in Mexico was, the answer being, "the road between Mexico City and Laredo," because there are so many animals placidly moving along or stationery, and, as in the case of the burro, absolutely refusing to budge an inch.

In Mexico and Southern United States, there are rest stops every two hours and an opportunity of having a meal, orange juice or chocolate milk shake. Until we cross the Mason and Dixon Line coming north, the 15 minute stops often lengthen to 20 or 30 minutes. Nobody ever gets left, as the driver carefully counts his charges before driving off.

Pillows brought in at the start of the trip add to the comfort of an overnight ride. Today there are comfortable stations with restaurant, showers, check rooms and clean rest rooms. In Mexico the line is known as the Transportes del Norte. A word as to customs: the Mexican one at Nuevo Laredo and the American Customs at Laredo need offer no difficulties if one finds out beforehand what articles are dutiable and makes an honest declaration of what has been bought in Mexico.

It doesn't take long to become acquainted on a bus trip. After the first stop one learns where his neighbor is headed for or whence he came. Generally the servicemen are returning from a furlough or going home, and in some places, as is fitting, those in uniform are given seats before others are allowed in the bus.

All along the way, particularly in the spring time, there is a profusion of flowers and foliage. There are wild primroses growing right by the roadside in Texas, shortly after crossing the border, and later on the State flower, the blue bonnet, vies with the sky in its azure brilliance. This bus ride through the many States can be turned into a botannical study. In Louisiana and Mississippi their State flower, the magnolia, is at its height in April and May, as well as the yellow jasmine, South Carolina's State flower. Other State flowers that can be glimpsed are the daisy of North Carolina, the Dogwood of Virginia and the Peach Blossom of Delaware.

Although it is preferable to stop over night here and there, it is possible to make the long journey in six days and nights spent on the bus and arrive in Boston sanely and cheerfully, as one can stay over at least a bus or two at one of the up-to-date new stations and make use of the recently installed showers. It is certainly wise to continue on without an overnight stop unless reservations have been made beforehand and one is definitely assured of accommodations.

Japan Bombing Spurs House To Pass 'Hitler Doom' Bill

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Spurred by news of the Superfortress bombing of Japan, the House unanimously passed a $49,109,002,795 "Hitler Doom" bill for the Army June 15 and sent it to the Senate.

At the same time the Senate completed legislative approval of history's biggest Navy appropriation—$27,569,000,000 in cash and $5,000,000,000 in contract authorizations—and sped it to the White House. Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana estimated this would keep America's big sea force steaming full speed even though the war lasts longer than is expected.

An allotment in the Army supply measure, $12,610,200,000, was earmarked for the Air Forces, whose big B-29 bombers may have been over the Japanese homeland even as the House acted.

The bill carries $15,436,031,795 in new funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 and $33,672,971,000 left over from the $74,211,249,961 appropriated for the current year. It raises to an estimated $390,000,000,000 war and defense obligations voted since July 1, 1940.

Altogether the Senate passed, in less than four hours, three appropriations bills calling for expenditures totaling $42,261,854,587.

Among them was a compromise version of an $8,577,933,978 appropriation for the Government's independent agencies, with the Maritime Commission getting $6,766,000,000. This was sent to the White House.

A $1,114,920,609 appropriation for the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency was returned to the House for action on amendments. The Senate restored $2,465,000, which the House had cut out, for bringing 20,000 Latin American workers to American war plants.

Fewer Casualties Stated Due to Europe Blockade

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, declared yesterday the blockade of the European Continent was resulting in reduced casualties in the invasion of France.

He told a news conference that the blockade forces Germany to keep one out of every four workers in agricultural jobs.

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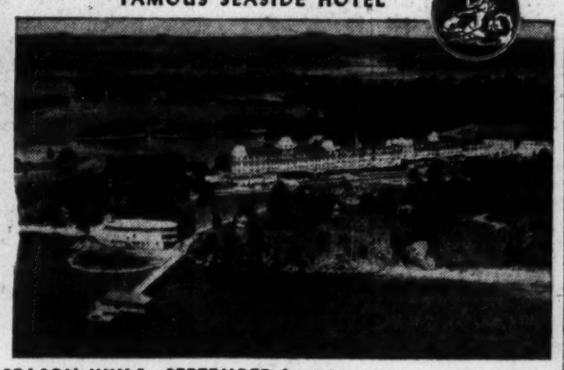

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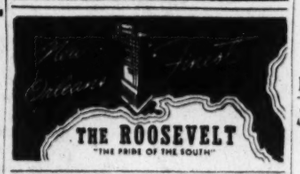

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The Home Forum

Law and Evidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL asserts (Hebrews 11:1), "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Evidence, in legal practice, is testimony presenting facts having a definite bearing on the case at bar. On the evidence depends the outcome of the case because the law is established. However just may be a petitioner's claim, he cannot obtain in court a favorable decision until he has presented sufficient evidence to prove his claim.

Human law attempts to pattern the divine. Such law is, however, subject to the weaknesses of human opinions, whereas divine law is invariable and always expresses exact justice. The Bible is the Christian's statute book and supplies him with evidence of the effectiveness of God's law. It is his compendium of "the law and the gospel." It defines God and man and presents the fundamental law of being which controls and governs all man's activities. Anything which contradicts or violates this law he knows is no part of true being, and can be outlawed if the divine law of Life is applied to it.

* * *

Men have been constrained to live under a false sense of law producing inharmony, sickness, want, sin, suffering, death—because they did not understand either the law or the gospel. In "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), Mary Baker Eddy defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." Here is a terse and profound statement of the law and gospel.

In the first chapter of Genesis we are told that man was made in the image and likeness of God, and that everything God made was "very good," or perfect. The Bible also defines God as I AM, or Supreme Being, and as Life and Love. If we adhere to and increasingly understand these Bible definitions we find through spiritual sense that man is the image, likeness, or expression of perfect Life and Love. Can the image of God be sick, or in trouble or sorrow? Can the likeness of the perfect be imperfect? Plainly, that would be impossible. Jesus taught us to pray to God "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9). Heaven represents harmony, and since God is everywhere, harmony is everywhere. That rules out all inharmony from the real universe and real man. It shows the basis for the statement (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God."

"But," says someone, "I am not harmonious. I am suffering. I am in dire need. How can I escape from this bondage?" Let the divine law and evidence be applied to this case. As the image of God, man is not material, but spiritual and Godlike; therefore any claim that he lives in matter is false. What argues to him he is a sick or needy mortal is a negative sense of mind from which an understanding of God and His law will free him. Because matter has no life or intelligence, it cannot really suffer or be sick.

* * *

Jesus said (Mark 3:27), "No man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he will first bind the strong man." The strong man is not the material body but mortal mind, the one devil or evil. By producing the evidence of man's true nature as set forth in the Bible, the false material mind or strong man is made powerless, and its claim of dominion over man is destroyed. Then sickness and suffering lose their claim to power and presence and disappear. Thus the evidence of man's real being, as the image of God, is presented and the law of man's relation to his creator, as set forth in the divine statute book, is applied, and the verdict is freedom and harmony.

The Bible contradicts the belief that man is material, mortal, or subject to material laws. We are commanded (Isaiah 2:22), "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Those who cling to the belief that the material body, or the man "whose breath is in his nostrils," is the real man, fasten on themselves the false claims of which they would be rid.

* * *

If one inherited a farm, had a perfect title in law to it, and he found another in possession, claiming ownership, refusing to get off, what would he do? Would he not go into court and prove his title by proper evidence and thus gain possession of his farm? Similarly, when illness or some other error claims dominion over one, he should assert his divine birthright of spiritual dominion and oust the intruder. As the child of God, man inherits all good. He cannot inherit evil of any kind. He can never be other than the perfect idea of perfect Mind.

By gaining a better understanding of our real being we can emerge from the fog or "mist" in which false concepts of man originated, as related in the second chapter of Genesis. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 297): "Erroneous belief is destroyed by truth. Change the evidence, and that disappears which before seemed real to this false belief, and the human consciousness rises higher. Thus the reality of being is attained and man found to be immortal."

Slow Hawk

He has a greater horizon than ours—
the horizon bordered by the mountains;
and the streams far below
must be to him like silver threads of
sunlight.

D. S.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

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"THE SILK BEATERS": *From a Chinese Scroll Painting by Hui Tsung*

AMONG THE unrivaled treasures of Chinese painting in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a handsome painting, entitled "Ladies Preparing Newly Woven Silk." It is a small scroll, painted on silk in clear bright hues of cinnebar, azurite and malachite. A genre study, it describes a domestic scene in which women are industriously occupied with the details of silk preparation. One group is shown pressing the silk; a maiden is watching the brazier of coals to heat the irons. Here we see the women beating the new silk in a vat.

This picture was painted by Emperor Hui Tsung (1082-1135) of the Sung Dynasty. There is an accompanying inscription which says: "Copied by T'ien-shui (a fancy name of Hui Tsung) after the Picture of Silk Beating by Chang Hsuan." The latter was a court painter of about 713-742. The fascinating history of the beautiful picture is related thereon in inscriptions and eulogies. It was made by an Emperor, and in the long years of its existence has been in the possession of an Emperor, a scholar, a collector.

But no documentary proof is needed to establish the importance of this lovely scroll. There is no strangeness of convention, no perplexing concept; it addresses itself directly to the eyes of a westerner, who can acknowledge its realism with reasonableness and its beauty with enchantment.

The Sung epoch in China was ideal for the artist. Figure and flower painting became fairly common practice, and the Emperors themselves picked up the brushes for pleasure. The Emperor Hui Tsung carried even farther his enthusiasm for painting. For he made it requisite that prospective officials should know how to paint. Moreover, the incumbent must not only be skilled in manipulating the brush; he must also understand how to make it convey legibly an idea and a feeling.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

In My Grandfather's House

THE FIRST THING in life I can remember is my grandfather's house. It was immense and gloomy, built in Chinese style with a series of separate pavilions linked together with what seemed like interminable miles of corridors. . . . My grandmother, her unmarried daughters and a few old and nondescript female relations lived in their own pavilion. The elderly ladies seldom left the house and sat most of the day playing chess together. . . . Upstairs my grandfather lived in solitary grandeur. His bedroom was carpeted with matting so delicately woven that it looked like silk. He slept in a magnificent four-poster bed made of teak wood and carved with awesome dragons, birds and strange symbolical beasts. Piles of books were stacked up to the high ceiling, and he would permit no one to touch them. In his large dim sitting-room he too would sit playing chess through the day and far into the night with one of his favored cronies. He allowed only men to wait on him, as he had the keenest antipathy for maid-servants. His dignity was so great that his two sons were never permitted to sit down when he talked with them, and I can remember my father, during the course of a tediously long conversation, shifting unhappily from one foot to another. He seldom ate with his family, but whenever he asked my grandmother or any of their children to dinner the invitation was grandly announced days in advance, and the meal was made a great occasion. Now and then I was included at one of these solemn functions, and in a rare, unbending mood, my grandfather would feed me with his own chopsticks.—From "Hui-Lan Koo, an Autobiography of Madame Wellington Koo," as told to MARY VAN RENNSELAER THAYER. (New York: Dial Press.)

Lincoln's Preparation for Great Leadership

LINCOLN HAD THEN reached the full maturity of his powers. His equipment as a statesman did not embrace a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. What he had studied he had indeed made his own, with the eager craving and that zealous tenacity characteristic of superior minds learning under difficulties. . . . His rich natural gifts, trained by long and varied practice, had made him an orator of rare persuasiveness. In his immature days, he had pleased himself for a short period with that inflated, high-flown style which, among the uncultivated, passes for "beautiful speaking." His inborn truthfulness and his artistic instinct soon overcame that aberration, and revealed to him the noble beauty and strength of simplicity. He possessed an uncommon power of clear and compact statement, which might have reminded those who knew the story of his early youth of the efforts of the poor boy, when he copied his compositions from the scraped wooden shovel, carefully to trim his expressions in order to save paper. His language had the energy of honest directness, and he was a master of logical lucidity. He loved to point and enliven his reasoning by humorous illustrations, usually anecdotes of Western life, of which he had an inexhaustible store at his command. These anecdotes had not seldom a flavor of rustic robustness about them, but he used them with great effect, while amusing the audience, to give life to an abstraction, to explode an absurdity, to clinch an argument, to drive home an admonition. The natural kindliness of his tone, softening prejudice and disarming rancor, would often open to his reasoning a way into minds most unwilling to receive it.

Yet his greatest power consisted in the charm of his individuality. That charm did not, in the ordinary way, appeal to the ear or to the eye. His voice was not melodious; rather shrill and piercing, especially when it rose to its high treble in moments of great animation. His figure was unhandsome, and the action of his unwieldy limbs awkward. He commanded none of the outward graces of oratory as they are commonly understood. His charm was of a different kind. It flowed from the rare depth and genuineness of his convictions and his sympathetic feelings. Sympathy was the strongest element in his nature. . . .

As his sympathy went forth to others, it attracted others to him. Especially those whom he called the "plain people" felt themselves drawn to him by the instinctive feeling that he understood, esteemed, and appreciated them. He had grown up among the poor, the lowly, the ignorant. He never ceased to remember the good souls he had met among them, and the many kindnesses they had done him. . . . His wants remained as modest as they had ever been; his domestic habits had by no means completely accommodated themselves to those of his more high-born wife; and though the "Kentucky jeans" apparel had long been dropped, his clothes of better material and better make would sit ill sorted on his gigantic limbs. His cotton umbrella, without a handle, and tied together with a coarse string to keep it from flapping, which he carried on his circuit rides, is said to be remembered still by some of his surviving neighbors. . . . In his ways of thinking and feeling he had become a gentleman in the highest sense, but the refining process had polished but little of the outward form. The plain people, therefore, still considered "honest Abe Lincoln" one of themselves. . . . It was this relation of mutual sympathy and understanding between Lincoln and the plain people that gave him his peculiar power as a public man, and singularly fitted him, as we shall see, for that leadership which was preëminently required in the great crisis then coming on,—the leadership which indeed thinks and moves ahead of the masses, but always remains within sight and sympathetic touch of them.—From "Abraham Lincoln," by CARL SCHURZ. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Forest Harbor

On this rise
With green waves of forest
In my eyes,
As a ship at harbor,
Swaying to tide,
I ride.

Leaning my weight on the wind
To stand,
All of earth falling away
From my hand;
Hearing the trees
Like surf in the breeze.

The pathline a hempen rope
Looped around
And around;
Where against a floating dock
I rock,
I rock.

MARCIA NICHOLS HOLDEN

Out Where the West Begins

THE TRAVELER crossing Nebraska gets an impression of broad fields, deep skies, wind, and sunlight; clouds racing over prairie swells; herds of cattle grazing on the sandhills; red barns and white farmhouses surrounded by fields of tasseling corn and ripening wheat; windmills and wire fences; and men and women who take their living from the soil.

Statehood came in 1867, and many of the old inhabitants can remember the land before it was touched by the plowshare. Corn grows on slopes where buffalo once grazed. Tractors pull plows and harrows over land where the war whoops of Sioux and Pawnee once echoed. Spades turn up the remnants of old Indian villages and the bones of ancient dinosaurs. . . .

Here the Middle West merges with the West. The farms and small towns in the eastern half suggest the rich, more densely populated country of Iowa and Illinois. The cities have much of the fast tempo and businesslike ways that prevail in the larger cities of the Midwest. But, in western Nebraska, fields give way to the great cattle ranches of the sandhill area, life is more leisurely and manners are more relaxed. Something of the Old West still survives—a cowboy riding hard against the sky, a herd of white faces coming down from the hills to water, bawling calves at branding time. Here neighbors think nothing of strolling across a mile or two of prairie to pay an evening call, and one can travel for hours without finding a sign of human habitation. On the high plateaus of the Panhandle, where the wind cuts along the broad valley of the Platte, rocks and buttes rise. Occasionally a coyote may be seen crossing a "blowout" hollowed by the wind among the dunes. . . .

The pioneers watched their crops shrivel under the hot winds and drought, yet they doggedly plowed their corn rows; old Jules Sandoz saw his sandhill orchard beaten to the ground by hailstones, and planted his trees again. These men changed a wilderness into a State of productive farms and ranches. Many of their holdings are now heavily mortgaged or have passed into the hands of absentee landlords; but few among their descendants, even though they may be prepared to follow other occupations, can be persuaded that they belong elsewhere than on the land.—From "Nebraska—A Guide to the Cornhusker State," compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Nebraska. (New York: Viking.)

Summer Comes To Georgia

SUMMER WALKS in beauty all over America, but we who live in Georgia believe our summer is somehow fuller of beauty than summers are elsewhere. Naturally, it is hot. Already the heat shimmers in lazy waves across the road; but there are the mountains, amethyst purple in the distance, wrapped in silver mist. Here and there crystal waterfalls tumble down the mountainsides, making sapphire blue lakes that lie like gleaming jewels at their feet. Little trails lead through the woodlands that stretch away in emerald patterns toward the sky. And there are brown cottages dotting the landscape where one can camp and cook, or just watch the trout and bass cut like shining silver knives through blue waters.

There is the coast, too, where children play in the lapping waters and adults lie lazily along the white sands. Out in the distance is the ocean, now blue, now green, now white. And white gulls to dip in condescending beauty against the horizon. Now and then a boat passes, or a sail flutters in the breeze. And the landlocked, looking out upon the expanse of sea, think of the lads they love over beyond it, and say a prayer for the safety of those who once walked through the bright gold summer with us here in Georgia.

* * *

At home, there are our gardens. In the little patches left for flowers, the blue larkspur mingles with the Queen Anne's lace and stately hollyhocks march in crimson rows along white picket fences. Clematis cascades down trees like a waterfall; blue morning-glories cover the garden fences in the morning. At sunset, the sunflower casts long shadows in back yards; and in our shade trees the birds hush to listen to the cricket that starts its song when the earth is still. Then the twilight falls, and the first stars emerge.

There is beauty in our vegetable garden, too. The gold of sunrise splashes over a rainbow: the yellow of the squash, the emerald green of long cucumbers, the lemon yellow of wax beans, the jade of cabbages, the glistening white of tiny onions; the purple of the eggplant, and the scarlet of tomatoes. And in our fields green watermelons, with luscious garnet hearts, lie swelling to ripeness in the sun. And cantaloupes and muskmelons are preparing their golden offerings. Peaches hang like globes of pink beauty in orchards that, just a few weeks ago, looked like ethereal pink clouds.

* * *

Other fields, full of corn and grain, lie beautiful in the sun. Strong, able hands have guided steel plows into precise patterns of geometric beauty, with curving furrows and long terraces. Against the green of growing things, there is now and then the scarlet splash of a redbird's wing; and over our green fields glide the silver shadows of airplanes from many training centers where young pilots are learning the business of war.

Along our little quiet streets, the great elms grow and meet above the roadway, making green shade where the children play and men walk home from work to their own neat front porches. When the world is washed with the soft gray of twilight, little amber lights shine out from the windows of little houses, where happiness and laughter and the simple quiet grace of living abide.

* * *

The moon comes out, sometimes a fragile little crescent of gold, sometimes a great silver balloon hung up in the night sky. And over the dark fields a million fireflies twinkle.

Now that we cannot ride in speed and style from city to city, we walk down little country lanes where butterflies float in the summer sun, where the white sands part for a wagon wheel's passing. We stand on the brink of amber rivers and watch the willows looking at their reflection as Narcissus did. We pull off our shoes, to wade in little crystal brooks, on their way to the brown creek where sunlight glints on the waters and little children fish.

Our back yards have swings under shady trees, perhaps a table and a few white chairs, a badminton court, a fireplace for barbecue now and then, and a hopscotch square for the children. Who needs more?

Georgia is a nice place in the summer, if you don't mind a little heat.

B. B. McC.

Silhouette

Young elms against the misty gold
Of afternoon sun—
Fountains of upward-springing green.

D. C.

The

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1944

Four-Year Survey Maps Skyways for Superfort Raid on Japan

Germans Leave Future To Nazi Party Chiefs

'Vacuum' reported in Germans' thinking on problems of the postwar world—Seem not to realize that Nazi colonists will find no welcome where there are British, French, Belgian, or Dutch settlers.

Now that the invasion of France has brought the end of the war appreciably nearer, how do the Germans think about the postwar era and its problems?

This provocative question is answered in part today by Ernest Zaugg, who resumes his series of articles on conditions inside Germany based upon the observations of a Swiss journalist who recently concluded a six-months visit to the Reich.

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 16—While all the world echoes and re-echoes with discussions about postwar plans, what little talk there is in Germany on this topic is just as superfical and gossipy as the Germans' discussions of their present leaders.

Whenever my informant, a Swiss journalist who recently returned from a six-month stay in the Reich, steered the conversation to the problem of postwar Germany, people replied by quoting what this or that prominent Nazi had said about the reconstruction of German cities.

It never seemed to occur to them that there were other things to be reconstructed, besides demolished houses.

Among the "postwar plans" most frequently mentioned to my informant were the following ones:

"Hitler has ordered Speer (Prof. Dr. Albert Speer, Reich Minister for Armament and Production) to make plans for rebuilding our cities after the war."

"Dr. Ley has said that there will be mass production of prefabricated houses than can be put together by unskilled workers."

"Dr. Goebbels has said that our enemies will be surprised to see our cities rebuilt more beautifully than ever within three years after the war."

Almost a Vacuum

My informant pointed out that a few persons inside Germany were beginning to see how unrealistic all that kind of talk was.

Amid the ruins of Cologne, for instance, he came across a sign reading: "These are some of the air-cooled houses Dr. Ley promised us for after the war."

He emphasized, however, that utterances of this kind were extremely rare and that he could not avoid the conclusion that there was a vacuum in German minds concerning problems of the postwar period.

The same cannot be said about German anti-Nazi refugees here in Switzerland.

These circles are eagerly discussing Germany's future shape and role. They envisage the Reich's reconstruction under Allied leadership and along liberal, Western democratic lines. Their chief concern is to see the Allies adopt methods which would put the German people to useful work and thus overcome the resentment, frustration, and hatred that might result from defeat.

German anti-Nazis here believe the Anglo-Saxon nations should right now disclose concrete postwar plans in which the German people should be regarded as a positive and active force in seeking their own salvation.

It is widely felt among these refugees that the present Anglo-Saxon propaganda places too much stress on postwar "relief" instead of "reconstruction." Not without some reason they say that it is easy for Dr. Joseph Goebbels to refute Allied proclamations of this sort by pointing at food conditions in India or parts of liberated Italy, or to the starvation period through which the German people went after the last war.

However, when I asked my refugee acquaintances to outline specifically what they would like the Allies to proclaim, few acceptable suggestions were made. Most of the planners toyed with the idea of having its former colonies returned to Germany as a place for large-scale settlement.

It, apparently, did not occur to them that the presence of German colonists might not be deemed desirable by either British, French, Belgian, or Dutch settlers. They failed to see that the world at large is likely for some time after the war not only not to bother too much about distinguishing between Germans and Nazis, but also to guard itself by all possible means against another flare-up of German "will to power."

Better Social Conditions

It is understandable that the German exiles in this country are not overenthusiastic about this predominantly negative goal of the Allies. They acknowledge the German obligation to build up foreign cities ruined by the Wehrmacht and even to pay some indemnities, but they contend that the proclamation of these demands will hardly incite the German people to rise against Hitler.

What ought to be done, they say, is to work out and announce plans for the improvement of social conditions.

My refugee acquiantances, some of whom have been in close contact with anti-Nazi groups inside the Reich, declare that the Labor Front has lost whatever appeal it commanded for some time, but that the majority of the German workers are reluctant to go back to the former trade-union system with class war and struggle for better wages and shorter hours. They would rather see the factories belong to them or, at least, to be given a decisive voice in the plant management.

SS Führer Heinrich Himmler, who is kept well informed about this tendency by his countless spies, is believed to envisage socialization of German factories as a last trump card which he will play when the fate of Germany depends on the attitude of the workers.

My refugee friends insist that it is trends like this which must be studied by the Allies. The material and spiritual needs of the Germans, they declare, must be analyzed, along with their grudges and their ways of thinking.

Only then, they say, can American or English "Gauleiters" step in and do a better job than the outgoing Nazis did. They bitterly complain about what they call the "American" attitude of reducing all problems to a money denominator; they feel that the psychological side is much more important and that the understanding of the German mentality, from the factory owner to the humblest worker, will provide the key for Allied success in postwar Germany.

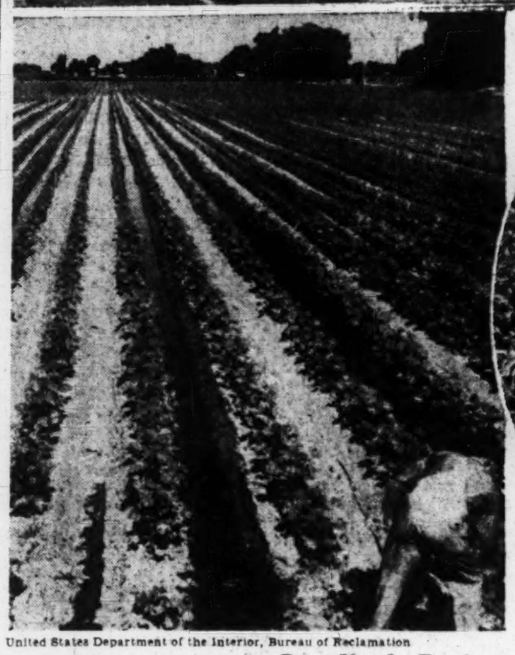
As far as it can be judged from here there is a keen jealousy between groups inside the Reich in favor of orientation toward Russia and of orientation toward the western powers.

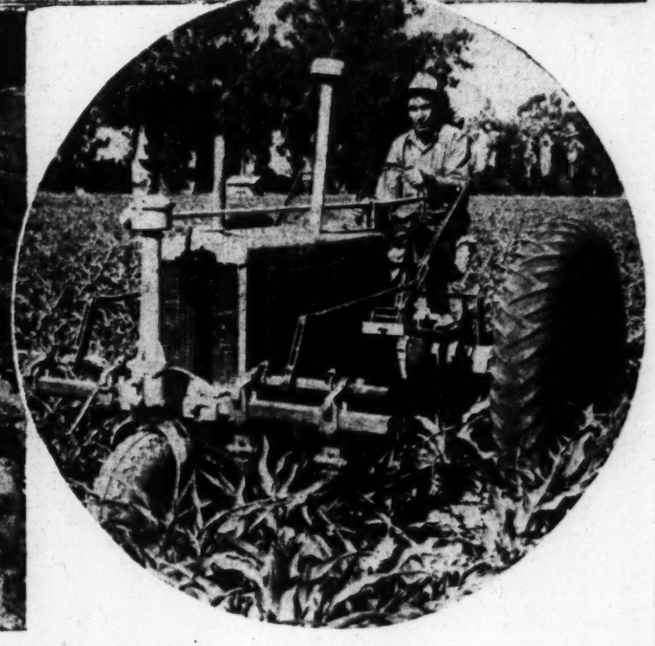
Russians in Strong Place

The latter group fears that the pro-Russian elements, including German prisoners of war in Russia, trained in Soviet methods and sent home armed, will beat them in the coming task of punishing the Nazis and will take charge of factories under Russian, and perhaps even Anglo-Saxon protection.

Various parts of Germany are in varying degrees pro-Russian and pro-Anglo-Saxon.

How the large group of young men, who are still fanatical Nazis and who will in all probability fight to the bitter end, can be reintegrated spiritually into Western civilization is a problem for which even the most well-meaning circles here have failed to find an adequate solution.





United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Dam Nearly Ready to Deliver Water to Small Farms

Top—Installation of emergency gates on the upstream face of Friant Dam, Central Valley Project, California, is almost complete, thus placing the structure in condition to deliver irrigation to Madera Canal, a completed section of which is shown. About the middle of the coming summer 25 miles of the canal will be ready for operation. Below, left—An early irrigation of cotton, near Fresno, Calif., where the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, quoting agricultural authorities, considers 120 to 160 acres of cotton to be an economically desirable unit for family operation. In circle—Egyptian corn under cultivation near Fresno in area where family-sized farms from 20 to 160 acres make major contribution to economic well-being of entire region.

Dr. Temple Suggests Curb But Not Abuse For Postwar Reich

By Religious News Service

LONDON, June 16—Treatment of postwar Germany must be such as to prevent any repetition of the events of recent years, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, told a service here in connection with Religion and Life Week.

"Germany must be allowed to play her part, but only her just part in the future," the Archbishop stated.

He warned, however, that "in this process we are likely to create resentment in Germany which may confront us with a festering sore in the heart of Europe."

Dr. Temple also cautioned against the abuse of their power by the victorious nations, declaring: "There will be concentrated in the hands of certain nations an immense power, greater than they ever had before. We will be one of those nations. We cannot refuse that power, nor should we, but we must recognize its temptations. If great nations use their power selfishly, they will create resentment among the rest of the nations."

Nazis Face Shortage Of Winter Clothing

By the Associated Press

New York, June 16

If the German Army is still in the field next winter, its soldiers will face acute personal hardships because of a severe shortage of warm clothing reminiscent of conditions in 1918.

The lack of wool will mean even greater suffering from cold for people in enemy-occupied countries while German civilians will run a close second, wool men said.

The American Wool Council pointed out the Germans had an extremely rough time of it in Russia last winter and were forced to call on the people back home to send old sweaters, blankets, hats, furs or any kind of warm clothing to augment dwindling army supplies.

Antipodeans To Establish Bride School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Since the United States forces moved down into the South Pacific the marriage situation has won such prominence that Antipodeans are now considering the establishment of a school for brides to help the thousands of girls who are acquiring American husbands to fit themselves for their new lives.

Though marriages of servicemen are rigidly controlled and South Pacific officials have instructions not to issue licenses unless Army or Navy approval of a match can be produced, the number of weddings among the Marines alone in their first 18 months in the area is estimated at 1,000.

Official interest in the matter is largely limited to discovering whether both parties are healthy, whether the girl is likely to make a good citizen, whether her husband owns the means to buy her transportation to the United States, and whether he has any prospects of postwar employment which give him expectations of being able to maintain a home. This element, however, is naturally not very strong in an outfit which has always served abroad and has become used to men finding their wives on their stations.

Home Inquiry Made

When investigations are made by the appointed officers the girl's education, her background, her success as a breadwinner are all studied. Her home is visited and the reactions of her parents to the proposed marriage are obtained. Usually they are all for the girl going to America.

In Australia the parents of the girl sign a statement that they will care for her in an emergency. That practice is not followed in the South Pacific, but the same philosophy of selecting only brides who are not likely to become public charges is back of the investigation of their earning capacity.

This marriage situation is an expression of the new relationship between the United States and the British Antipodean dominions.

Parents Help Daughters

Moreover, Antipodean parents, who it might be supposed would view the marriage of their daughters to men from the other side of the Pacific in rather a dim light, approve these matches. To them America is the land of opportunity and the natural leader among the Pacific nations.

In fact, just as New Zealanders clamored to be given the right to entertain Marines who had come down to help hold back the southward-thrusting Japanese, accepting these boys as their own, so the fathers and mothers of affianced girls practically never oppose a wartime match when their daughters desire it.

Small Farms for Veterans Rise as Issue in California

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Small farms for returning servicemen versus over-sized plantations of the "factories in the field" type, this is an issue that has been sharply drawn in recent days in connection with approaching completion of the great Central Valley Project. The United States Senate has the matter under consideration.

Involved basically is a precept written into the original United States Reclamation Law in 1902 and continued through the years as the law was amended. In practice it meant that no water from a reclamation project would be furnished to farms larger than 160 acres—that size having been fixed as the practical limit for operation by one family unit.

Now, in the application of the Reclamation Law to the Central Valley Project, because the project is being completed and administered as a reclamation project, that section of the reclamation creed runs head-on into land-ownership practices which extend far back beyond the days when California became part of the United States, having been a part of Mexico.

All the Land He Could See

There are men living who still remember when great crews of plowmen with their teams would sight to a point on the far horizon, plow a furrow toward that point until noon, feed and water their teams and eat their midday lunch, and then plow a homeward furrow until dark. A common method of granting land under Spanish and Mexican rule over California, was to give a favored one all the land he could see from a given point, usually a hilltop.

Opposed to this old-time theory of large land ownership is the equally long-time homesteading practice, under which a man was permitted to take up public domain within certain limits fixed by law. In ordinary fertile country, on reclamation projects as elsewhere, that limit has been 160 acres ordinarily.

Manifold Considerations

Quoting Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who recently posed the problem on a radiocast that reached all parts of California: "The early conservationists looked ahead to such problems as we face today. They asked: 'Whoever heard of a man shouldering a gun to fight for his boarding house?' With foresight and courage they wrote clauses in the Reclamation Act against land monopoly and against land speculation. . . .

"If the attempt, now being made in Congress, succeeds in destroying the land limitation in the Central Valley, the real losers will be the soldiers and sailors and war workers—and ultimately, California and the nation."

If the Central Valley Project had been strictly a reclamation of unused and arid lands which otherwise would have been virtually valueless, as so many of the Reclamation Bureau's projects are, the issue would be almost as clear as black and white. There are other facts, however, some of which antedate the Central Valley Project, which must in fairness be considered, even by one who believes firmly in the Reclamation Act's limitation of acreage.

For example, some of the great land holdings which cannot receive water from the project unless the Reclamation Act is changed, existed before the Federal Government took over a State of California plan and began financing the project as a reclamation venture. Concentration of large landings then were not unlawful, not even considered generally to be against public policy.

Speculative gain from lands within reclamation projects at their inception is forbidden in the Reclamation Act also, and the penalty is forfeiture of water rights from the project. This phase enters into consideration, too.

The Reclamation Bureau Director for this region, which includes the Central Valley Project, Charles E. Carey, pointed out to a United States Senate investigating group recently that the people of California themselves in voting the original $170,000,000 for the project, declared the project "to be in all respects for the welfare and benefit of the people of the State, for the improvement of their prosperity and their living conditions, and this Act shall therefore be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes and objects thereof. . ."

Mr. Carey said further, at hearings conducted by United States Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California: "From experience in many other reclamation areas, we know that the development of the community and the State is in direct proportion to the number of farms owned and operated by the typical American farmer."

War Ribbons Aid Morale, Marshall Says

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, is "disturbed" about what he considers a lack of understanding of the value of combat decorations in sustaining the morale of fighting men.

"Napoleon is alleged to have said: 'Give me enough ribbon to place on the tunics of my soldiers and I can conquer the world,'" General Marshall said in a letter made public June 15 by Representative Thomas E. Martin (R) of Iowa, of the House Military Committee.

"I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that quotation but I certainly share the view which such statement indicates.

The Chief of Staff wrote Mr. Martin after the Iowan remarked there was a tendency to increase the number of medals and decorations awarded.

Since the start of the war about 12,000 combat decorations other than the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal have been awarded, General Marshall said, about 3,000 decorations for distinguished or exceptionally meritorious service and about 135,000 air decorations.

"No one who . . . understands the morale effect of the prompt bestowal of a bit of ribbon and bronze, would ever feel that our awards of combat and air decorations have been excessive," he declared.

High Coal Output Claimed for Union

HAZELTON, Pa., June 16 (AP)—Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, said yesterday that the nation's hard and soft coal mines "will produce well over 660,000,000 tons" this year "despite the loss of more than 110,000 workers to the armed forces and munitions plants."

"And this figure will be met in the face of an estimated 50,000 casualties in the industry, a fact seldom referred to in the public record," he added.

Speaking at a U. M. W. tri-district convention, Mr. Kennedy said that the union has achieved the greatest wartime production record of any American industry, thus giving answer "to the critics who have attempted to render it important by destroying faith in its leaders."

In 1943, Mr. Kennedy said, the bituminous coal field with 410,000 men produced 585,000,000 tons of coal and the anthracite mines with 71,000 men, 50,000,000 tons, far above production figures of the last war.

Gratitude Prompts Host to Soldiers

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16 (AP)—Dinner will be provided by Harry R. Socolof, Flushing, N. Y., when 300 servicemen attend a Father's Day banquet next Sunday at the Louisville Y. M. H. A.

The New Yorker asked to be host for the affair because he is grateful for his son's escape from an explosion which occurred at Fort Knox near here June 1.

Bombing Begins Razing Of Japanese Industries

General Hansell traces B-29 development from model stage to present state of efficiency.

First target attacked held one of most strongly defended in Japanese home islands.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Military, economic, and industrial surveys of Japan made in the past four years paved the skyways for the Superfortress raid and undoubtedly a quickening series of missions upon the enemy homeland is in store for the B-29's of the 20th Air Force, it was intimated recently by Brig. Gen. W. S. Hansell, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forte and the Command's Chief of Staff.

General Hansell, in his talk to newspapermen at Wichita, Kan., last month, disclosed that he had seen the surveys four years ago.

It was just about that period, June, 1940, to be exact, that the Army authorized Boeing to proceed with wind-tunnel models of the B-29 and at the same time requested the company to begin building a "mockup," an exact-scale wood and canvas model in which all the engineering problems of design and placement of controls and equipment are worked out preliminary to the building o the first actual "pilot model."

Pattern for Bombing

General Hansell emphasized to the reporters that he thought the American Air Forces could look forward to bombing operations in the Pacific on a scale similar to those in Europe. He also stressed that we would have to get closer to Japan by building air bases. Though he did not state where the bases are located, it is to be concluded that those bases have been finished.

He also disclosed that the B-29 had been in action over Burma, where it was attacked by 12 Japanese Zero fighters while on a reconnaissance flight. Two of the enemy fighters were shot down, and only slight damage was suffered by the B-29. The Tokyo Radio, he said, announced the action and identified the B-29. It also falsely claimed that it had been shot down.

He also emphasized that he thought the B-29 could go through any defense that Japan could put up over its homeland and stressed that it would be a determined defense. Pointing out that the Germans have been unable to stop up in 18 months of continuous air raiding he saw no reason why the Japanese should be able to hold us up in our bombing objectives.

Suited for Pacific Zone

Though it was not designed for the Japanese theater, the B-29, General Hansell said, has the "peculiar qualities" needed for air bombardment in the Pacific zone.

As a model in newspaper addresses, General Hansell's talk was dramatic for its manner of understatement. The general undertone of queries by the reporters present was "Who is this man who knows so much about the B-29?"

After a few minutes of questioning, a reporter asked General Hansell whether an air force or instrument had been devised which could take advantage of the B-29's performance characteristics.

After a glance at the security officers, who nodded assent, General Hansell said: "Why, yes, the 20th Air Force." He went on to describe the conception and theory of the force.

Again, after some moments of questioning, another reporter ventured to inquire who would head the new air force.

Again, following a glance at the security officers who signified willingness, General Hansell replied quite modestly:

"I am."

Canada War Costs Weekly to Run High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's 1944 war costs will amount to about $100,000,000 a week, Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, said in a recent address here. He declared the nation's fiscal policies, including wage and price controls have made possible better conditions than would otherwise have existed, and Canada's cost-of-living has been held down, he pointed out.

The people have contributed to war loans, because they knew the need for a pay-as-you-go policy as far as possible, he said, but despite this enormous contribution, there has been some borrowing, and because of the fear that debt charges were mounting too seriously, he outlined certain facts concerning this situation.

Though he felt that increasing the public debt at the present rate for an indefinite period could eventually place an intolerable strain on national economy, Mr. Towers stressed that the real burden of debt charges was less now than 20 years ago, because of a considerable reduction in foreign debt, and because of refunding of prewar debts plus low interest rates. The key to the debt problem rests in the maintenance of high level of employment and income in the postwar years, he said.

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, June 16—American B-29s, the new Superfortress, struck a ferrific body blow at Japan's war industry and may have damaged a fifth of the Empire's steel production in yesterday's raid on Yawata, the Pittsburgh of Japan.

The world's most powerful warplanes made the longest bombing flight in history and left trains of demolition bombs bursting in the Imperial Iron and Steel Works at Yawata in northern Kyushu.

"This is but the beginning of our organized destruction of the Japanese industrial empire," commented Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, who was chiefly responsible for the production of the B-29.

The Imperial Works, largest in the Japanese empire, is credited with 20 per cent of Japanese steel production.

Yesterday's mission was a combined psychological and strategical stroke at the maximum power of the long-secret 20th Bomber Command.

The raid came on the heels of Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's declaration that the Japanese themselves were preparing a surprise. Japanese stations were radiocasting English versions of the Premier's declaration and playing pirated American swing music when General Wolfe's raider pack came in on their silvery 141-foot wings.

The first target attacked in Japan by the new weapon was one of the most strongly defended in the Japanese home islands.

General Wolfe, aground by War Department order, was sweating out the mission in his ward room with Maj. Gen. George B. Stratemeyer, second in command of Allied Air Forces in the Southeast Asia Theater, when the first Superfortress flashed the code word, "Betty," meaning that the bombs were away, at 10:58 p. m. local time, or 3:58 p. m., Thursday, Greenwich Mean Time (11:58 a. m., Thursday, Eastern War Time, or 12:58 a. m., Friday, Japanese time).

Said General Stratemeyer, "General Wolfe, congratulations! This is the start of the finish."

Flew From China

The Superfortresses which can carry more explosives faster, higher and farther than any other plane, flew from a network of bases laboriously carved from western China plains by 450,000 conscript and contract Chinese laborers—men, women, and children.

Except for the Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle token raid this was the first time Japan has felt the brunt of real air power.

Actually, however, this was the second Superfortress raid. These planes bombed the Makasan Railway shops at Bangkok on June 5 in a combat shakedown operation.

A Southeast Asia communiqué of June 8 called this the "heaviest blow of the war" on Bangkok.

"Black smoke rose to great heights through the clouds as the bombers, despite bad weather, pressed home widespread attacks on railway shops and marshalling yards," the communiqué said that day.

"The city's defenses apparently were caught by surprise as the formations converging on the target at a great height from all angeles dropped a record tonnage of demolition and incendiary bombs on this important Japanese port.

The Imperial Steel and Iron Works of Yawata are sometimes called the "Krupp of Japan." The target is some 500 miles southwest of Tokyo and is the most important of several heavy industrial cities. It is separated from Honshu, the island on which Tokyo is situated, by the narrow Shimonoseki-Moji strait under which a railroad tunnel has been built in recent years.

Bombing Effects

A lucky bomb hit choking up this tunnel would put a serious crimp in the movement of materials and products to and from this industrial center.

Within 15 miles of Yawata are such important centers as Sasebo, one of Japan's two largest naval bases, Nagasaki, huge port and other important steel, shipbuilding and marshalling and troop embarkation centers.

The blow fell at a psychological moment when American amphibious forces were striking deeper into the island of Saipan in the Marianas, 1,500 miles from Tokyo, where U. S. air bases would permit the heaping of bombs on Japan's industrial structure.

It also coincided with Japanese radiocasts saying powerful American task forces, roving the Pacific at will to the consternation of the Japanese, had made a stab even closer to Japan—at Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima, two islands in the Bonin group, 600 to 700 miles southeast of Japan proper.

Japanese radiocasts also said bombers had raided Korea on the Asiatic mainland, 180 miles across the sea of Japan from Japan proper.

Sports News

Pauline Betz Is Upset by 'Dodo' Bundy

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—Dorothy May Bundy, who rocked the tennis world six years ago by defeating the great Alice Marble at Forest Hills, has contributed another notable upset in knocking Pauline Betz from the national clay court championship.

Miss Bundy was a 21-year-old with a great tennis heritage—her mother and father, May Sutton and Tom Bundy, were national champions—that day she beat Miss Marble. "Dodo" would be a national champion herself, her friends said, but Miss Bundy's record in recent years has been so-so. She ranks No. 5 nationally.

She reached another pinnacle yesterday, however, at the Detroit Tennis Club, where she eliminated Miss Betz, 7—5, 6—3, to reach the final tomorrow of the week-long meet. Her opponent will be the winner of a match today between second-seeded Dorothy Hart of Miami, Fla., and fourth-seeded Mary Arnold of Los Angeles.

Miss Bundy's steadiness was her strong point in the conquest of Miss Betz, two-time winner of the national lawn title at Forest Hills. Pauline, who barely pulled out a three-set victory Wednesday over Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, obviously was handicapped by a lame right shoulder, but she declined to make mention of it after the match.

In the men's division, Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Coral Gables, Fla., and Billy Talbert of Indianapolis, the two top seeded players, continued to make a rout of opposition. Segura gained the semi-finals by defeating unseeded Jack McManis of Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and will meet the winner of today's match between PFC. Rex Norris of Lansing, Mich., and Buckley Field, Colo., and Sam Rotberg of Bay City, Mich.

Talbert whipped sixth-seeded Hubert Manire of Detroit, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0, and tomorrow meets Ralph Dilley of Cleveland, who downed Wendell Chapin of Bay City, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1. The men's finals are Sunday.

Four AAU Records May Fall in Meet

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, figured that four records are in danger in the National Junior A. A. U. track championships tomorrow and Sunday. Ferris considers Charley Parker, the Texas schoolboy sprinter, capable of beating the junior 100-meters record of 10.4 seconds, and that Coast Guardsman Clayton Farrar is likely to surpass J. Errol Vaughn's junior 10,000 meters record of 32:37.3. In the senior events, Lieut. Cornelius Warmerdam may beat his 15 ft. 2½ in. pole vault record, and Earl Audet may better Jack Torrance's 55 ft. 5 in. shotput standard.

Boston Batting

Braves

Wright	.300	Ross	.247
Holmes	.320	Workman	.222
Phillips	.297	Hofferth	.180
Ryan	.286	Wietelmann	.178
Kluttz	.284	Etchison	.176
Nieman	.271	Clement	.176
Masi	.260	Sandlock	.083
Macon	.232		

Red Sox

Doerr	.335	Bucher	.242
Johnson	.313	McBride	.234
Fox	.310	Culberson	.221
Tabor	.282	Metkovich	.209
Cronin	.267	Conroy	.176
Parlee	.265	Lake	.133
Newsome	.264	Lazor	.100
Wagner	.256		

USGA May Find Its Prestige Slightly Dented After War

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—It is being questioned in some quarters whether or not the United States Golf Association, now virtually in a state of suspended animation, will be able to gather up all the loose ends after the war and resume operations with the same prestige it always has enjoyed.

Prestige as it concerns its tournaments, that is, since while the U. S. G. A. with every good intention suspended its national tournaments immediately after we entered the war, privately-sponsored events have been gaining in momentum.

The U. S. G. A. theory is that any national tournament today is not representative since possible winners are unable to compete because of service connections, and this in a sense is true, although you practically can count on your fingers the absentee players whom you would give any kind of a chance to win.

Baseball Continuing

The other side of that picture is that major league baseball is continuing and world champions are crowned despite the fact some teams that conceivably might be contenders are so weakened by player losses their chances are negligible. Maybe the World Series winner isn't a normally representative team, but it is a representative wartime team and the winner of the national golf tournament now would be a representative wartime champion.

The national open, of course, has something that no Johnny-come-lately tournament can match, and that is tradition. That always has been its forte, as from the angle of prize money it is something of small potatoes.

The real prize for the winner of the open, were he a pro, was the chance to cash in on exhibitions, endorsements, and other by-products of the fleeting fame.

With prize money today reaching unheard of amounts the pros are liable to get the idea some other tournament, such as George May's circus is THE tournament, tradition regardless.

Will Control Amateurs

Naturally, the U. S. G. A. will continue to control the amateurs, and we cannot imagine another organization or individual successfully promoting a national amateur, or desiring to promote one, for that matter.

With the exception of the U. S G. A. national events, tournaments are rated in importance by the amount of the prize money.

The U. S. G. A. has one sure way to bring its national open back to the top. That is to make the prize money exceed that of any other tournament. And another thing is equally sure: The U. S. G. A. will do no such thing. Why, that's nothing but sordid commercialism. The prestige for the winner should be enough, although the pros would probably swap you a pocketful of prestige for a $10,000 or $15,000 first prize, in cash.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The National Museum of Baseball at Cooperstown, N. Y., recently has acquired a ball presented to Capt. Roy Smith, former Governor of Guam, by the Navy champion team for 1917-18, and an artificial hand which E. L. Blystone once used to play baseball. . . . We hope the person who buys that Japanese "Paul Waner" bat when it is auctioned on a War Bond radio program tomorrow will donate it to the Museum. . . . The bat, you remember, was found by Marine Corp. Charlie Truitt of Wilmington, Del., in a shell crater on Namur Island. . . . Truitt sent it to Waner, who contributed it to the War Bond drive.

* * *

Dud De Groot, the Washington Redskins' new coach, thinks he can talk Mrs. Andy Karkas into letting her fullback husband play football again next fall. . . . "The clincher, I think," says Dud, "will be the fact that we are using the T formation. She's alarmed about the battering Andy takes trying to run against major league lines from the single-wing formation.

* * *

Today's headline: "Yanks bomb Japan with super planes." . . . The old way of saying the same thing used to be: "Ruth hits another."

* * *

Pvt. Fletcher J. Carr, former Piedmont Leaguer who plays right field on the Camp Ellis, Ill., baseball team, is known to his teammates as "Pop." . . . The Camp MacKall 326th Glider team, with Dave (Giants) Koslo pitching, is one of the favored teams in the North Carolina servicemen's baseball tournament at Greensboro, June 30-July 4. . . Chief Specialist G. N. Bryan, Jr., former Arkansas State Teachers athlete who will have charge of basketball at the Colgate U. Naval Flight Prep school, also teaches hand-to-hand combat—which is just what the authorities have been trying to take out of basketball.

Nelson Hies Self To Practice Area After Sub-Par 69

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 16 (AP) — The folks around Wykagyl Country Club knew today why Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, has finished in the money in 51 straight tournaments since January of 1941.

"Lord Byron" fired a 69 yesterday over the narrow-fairwayed, soggy layout where the $13,333 New York Red Cross tournament went into its second 18-hole round today. The 69, three under par, wasn't good enough for the lead, as Sergeant Vic Ghezzi, the tall New Jerseyite who beat Byron for the 1941 P. G. A. title, blazed around in 67 without benefit of a practice round.

Instead of taking a shower and a rest, Nelson hied himself to the practice grounds. His round had showed one bogie and four birdies, with 13 pairs.

"I hit an iron out there that was too high and to the right," Nelson said. "I want to find out what was wrong." The practice session lasted an hour or more. As he walked back to the locker room, Nelson murmured:

"The only thing that counts in this game is perfection. But if anyone ever reaches perfection, it will take all the fun out of golf for him."

Ghezzi's 30 on the back nine set a record for that section of the course, the Army's non-com getting five birdies on the nine holes.

Gene Sarazen, two-time national open king from Darien, Conn., wheeled in with a 71, after blasting a drive out of bounds on the last hole, and co-favorite Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia finished with the same sub-par count despite two out-of-bounds shots on the 17th.

Frank Strazza of Greenwich, Conn., and Ziggie Mellon of Bronxville were just back of Nelson with 70's, while four others were in the 71-bracket tie with Sarazen and McSpaden.

Cardinals Sell Gumbert to Reds

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — Pitcher Harry Gumbert has been sold to the Cincinnati Reds by the St. Louis Cardinals for an unannounced sum. No other player was involved in the deal.

The transaction came as a surprise as Gumbert has been a winning pitcher for the Cards since he joined the team in 1941. The Cardinals are already below the summer limit of 25 players.

Gumbert won 10 and lost five last year. So far this season he has chalked up four victories, losing two. His latest success was a 4 to 1, six-hit victory over Cincinnati last Sunday.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 15

International League
Montreal 6, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 14, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 2-0, Jersey City 0-2.
Buffalo at Newark, postponed.

American Association
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 5 (tie).
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 10-6, Minneapolis 5-4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 9, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 6, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 9, Seattle 2.
Oakland 17, Portland 2.

Southern Association
Little Rock 6-7, Nashville 5-3.
Knoxville 8-4, Memphis 5-1.
Only games.

Eastern League
Williamsport 5, Binghamton 2.
Albany 8, Scranton 4.
Hartford 8, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Elmire at Utica, postponed.

Red Sox Take Pennant Pace To Washington

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The steamrolling Red Sox were to pitch either Clem Hausmann or Oscar Judd in the opening game of their series with the Washington Senators this evening, under Griffith Stadium lights. As he peeled off his wet uniform yesterday afternoon, following Tex Hughson's 5-1 defeat of the Athletics, Manager Joe Cronin first nominated Hausmann, the rookie right-hander, then added: "But I may change my mind and pitch Judd. I think his arm is about ready."

It is Hausmann's turn. Clem has won four straight and has contributed much to this Red Sox drive which many think will bring an October World Series to Fenway Park. But Judd, the veteran southpaw, has been effective in the past against Washington, particularly under the arcs.

Sox Anxious

It was a determined Red Sox crowd that paced back and forth in the clubhouse and dugout, taking anxious looks at the overcast sky early yesterday afternoon. They knew they were hot and that they had the Athletics on the run, and Cronin was going to play even though he felt that it probably would be before better than 35,000 empty seats.

"Those A's really had their chins on the ground in the second game of that Wednesday doubleheader," said catcher Hal Wagner, a one-time Mackman himself. "If I ever saw a beaten ball club, they were it. So, can you blame Joe (Cronin) for wanting to play this game?"

The manager's hunch was right, of course. The triumph, Hughson's ninth of the season and his fifth in succession, was Boston's ninth straight and left them just one half game from the idle Browns at the head of the American League. Tex, now unquestionably the leading pitcher in the circuit, scattered six Philadelphia hits and passed no one. There were times when he simply toyed with the boys at the plate.

Too Early

However, despite the confidence which increases with each new victory, the Red Sox refuse to talk pennant, pointing to the fact that this is merely the middle of June. "It's too early," Cronin calmly said upon mention of the situation.

Joe expects trouble at Griffith Stadium, although he does not wish to be quoted. Those Washington knuckleball pitchers can be very rough on such free-swinging hitters as the Red Sox, Johnny Niggeling in particular. Too, the Senators have stepped up their pace of late, until today they are once again within reach of the first division.

Meanwhile, the Braves come back home tomorrow for four games with the New York Giants in two days. As tomorrow is a local holiday, it will not be Ladies' Day. Beginning on Monday, the Braves play four singles in a row with the Phillies, including a twilight affair on Tuesday.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves dropped 5-4 game to the Phillies yesterday . . . It was a Texas League hit to short right field that beat relief pitcher Jim Tobin in the eighth inning . . . Bob Coleman is still losing those close ones . . . Ab Wright appeared in the Braves' box score for the first time, producing a single as a pinch hitter . . . He once belonged to the Cleveland Indians . . . Tommy Holmes is still hitting and had a .320 average this morning.

* * *

Hughson is now tied with Hal Newhouser at nine wins . . . The Red Sox winning streak of nine equals the string put together by the Browns early in the season . . . Bob Johnson's fourth homer helped Hughson in the series final with the A's . . . Cronin gave Pete Fox a rest and used Bill Conroy for the first time since May 1st . . . At a fine .335, Bobby Doerr today was in the Big Six . . . The American League pace setter is Tucker of the White Sox at .389.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	2	Klopp	0	1
Tobin	7	6	Cardoni	0	2
Andrews	3	4	Lindquist	0	0
Barrett	4	7	Hickey	0	0
Javery	3	3			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Barrett	1	0	O'Neill	2	3
Hughson	9	2	Woods	2	4
Ryba	6	1	Johnson	0	0
Hausmann	4	1	Terry	0	3
Bowman	4	3	Lake	0	0
Judd	1	1			

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	34	15	.694
4	Pittsburgh	27	20	.574
8½	Cincinnati	26	24	.520
8½	New York	26	24	.520
11	Brooklyn	24	27	.471
13½	Boston	23	31	.426
13½	Philadelphia	20	27	.426
15½	Chicago	16	28	.364

Results June 15

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
New York 9, Brooklyn 3.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
1½	Boston	29	23	.558
2	Detroit	27	26	.509
4½	Cleveland	26	28	.481
4½	Washington	25	27	.481
5	New York	23	25	.479
4½	Chicago	23	24	.478
6½	Philadelphia	22	28	.440

Results June 15

Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2 (13 inns)
Washington 5, New York 2.
Only games scheduled.

Labor's Rights and Duties Contrasted by Willkie

Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, has written a series of seven articles on subjects which, in his judgment, the Republican Resolutions Committee and the convention should consider when they meet in Chicago this month to draft a party platform. The following on labor is the fifth of the series.

By Wendell L. Willkie

NEW YORK, June 16—The problem of labor today is surcharged with emotion and dangerously sharp cleavages. Men more zealous than wise are trying to label the Democratic Party the exclusive friend of labor and the Republican Party its inveterate enemy. The source of this theory is not difficult to discern. Labor leaders feel that before the advent of the present Administration labor did not get a fair break and that previous Republican administrations gave consideration solely to a business point of view. Today, on the other hand, many industrialists believe with almost fanatical intensity that the present Administration sees everything exclusively through the eyes of labor and plays politics both with and within labor.

There is considerable truth in the viewpoints of both.

However, nothing inherent in the nature of the two parties justifies the roles that propagandists have sought to assign them. Assuming that there are in the Republican Party a few nineteenth-century industrialists who still believe that labor is a commodity, everyone of these has his Democratic counterparts in the Smith-Connallys who devote their energies to baiting organized labor.

But the Republican Party has allowed itself to be put on the spot on the labor question. It has done so by failing to appreciate sufficiently that for labor the essential content of freedom is different in today's industrial society from what it was in the agricultural society of an earlier age. Men no longer able to own, or to aspire to own, small businesses and farms have sought new solutions for a need which all Americans must respect—the need to control for themselves the circumstances which dictate their working lives. However much the present Administration has bungled the problem, it has taken cognizance of this historic change.

Protection of Labor

A 1944 Republican platform should acknowledge the necessary requirements for the protection of labor under conditions existent today—not yesterday. Some of them are: The continuance and improvement of a Federal Wage and Hour Law and Federal regulatory machinery for its interpretation and enforcement. However, it should be remembered that no law sponsored by business or labor is a good law which creates in the mind of either the justifiable belief that fair and impartial treatment cannot be obtained under it.

Compulsory social insurances must be broadened in their base and progressively expanded. Coercive legislation such as the Smith-Connally Act, which is both unwise and unenforceable, should be repealed. For labor's inherent right to strike, which it has voluntarily abandoned during the war, is the basis of all its rights and must not be outlawed merely because the Administration has created an atmosphere in which strikes are inevitable.

Industry must convince labor that it is prepared permanently to accept the basic principles of collective bargaining and unions must be reassured that the period of transition to peace will not be used as in 1919-20 to destroy the organizations they have built.

Reforms for Labor

Labor also has aspirations which are not only just, but indispensable to the health of a society marked by wide economic fluctuations. For instance, an annual wage to those who worked in plants with long seasonal or periodic shutdowns seems fair and necessary. And our postwar economy must be built on a high wage level if we hope to furnish a market for the goods of an expanding peacetime production. Our wheels can keep turning only if our workers can keep spending.

Labor-management co-operation has proved fruitful during the war. The more it is continued and developed after the peace the less necessity there will be for Government intervention in industrial relations. It is time for both labor and management to grow up, to recognize each other as essential factors in the same basic enterprise—United States industry—and to settle their affairs among themselves without recourse to Government.

Now that Labor is reaching maturity, all labor leaders must recognize what some leaders are saying—witness the recent statements of Mr. [Norman] Thomas and Mr. [David] Dubinsky—that labor must become responsible, must drive from its midst its racketeers, adopt democratic procedures and account for its funds and activities both to the public and to its own membership. And if the reluctant few refuse to follow democratic procedures then under appropriate legislation such matters must be regulated.

Share in Government

Finally, and basic to the whole question of labor in a democratic society, in addition to its part in American industrial life, labor must be made an essential part of government, with a real labor representative in the Cabinet. Like other economic groups, it must share in the determination of government's fiscal, domestic, and international policies. Thus it will share the responsibility for the results.

The coming days of demobilization will be difficult. Particularly difficult for labor. Millions of men and women will have to take up new forms of work in new localities. Returning soldiers will properly feel that they should have equal, if not preferential, opportunities for jobs. The adjustments of our economy to a peacetime basis will bring a multitude of stresses and strains, and labor is fearful that it alone will be asked to bear the sacrifices. That must not be.

Every thoughtful American knows today that a strong labor movement is one of our greatest bulwarks against the growth of fascistic tendencies and consequently is necessary for our democratic way of life. The Republican Party must demonstrate visibly and tangibly that it appreciates the contribution of labor to our economic well being. It must leave no doubt that it understands that labor has legitimate grievances, and justifiable aspirations toward a more secure place with larger participation in our modern industrial life. Above all, the Republican Party must demonstrate that it can produce a constructive, just, and humane labor program.

G. O. P. Chief Invites Willkie to Convention

By the Associated Press

New York, June 16

Wendell L. Willkie said today that Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, had offered to provide him with a ticket to the Republican National Convention.

Commenting on Mr. Spangler's statement that Mr. Willkie had been invited to the Convention, Mr. Willkie said:

"Yes, Mr. Spangler very kindly offered to provide me with a ticket so that I could listen to the proceedings of the Convention."

Mr. Willkie has not decided whether to attend. He has not been invited to address the Convention nor appear before the Resolutions Committee.

Brewster Warns U. S. Lags In Affairs of United Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16 — The policy of the United States should be based on an "enlightened selfishness" both with regard to foreign and domestic affairs, in the opinion of Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine. Such polity, he holds, is being consistently applied by the United Nations leaders everywhere save in the United States.

Out of modern warfare is being born the realization of "the world in which we live," Senator Brewster told a meeting of the Women's National Republican Club here last night. The result is that conditions in China and India are now having impacts on farm homes in Maine and Pennsylvania, and repercussion is felt in every land of conditions obtaining in other lands.

Meanwhile, too, there is wide division of thought on international problems. In London there is talk of the need of a "strong Germany" and a "strong Japan," while "young America wonders why anyone should worry about the destruction of either Germany or Japan," and "mindful of the national debt of $300,000,000,000, ponder the picture of an international WPA."

"The welkin rings with cries of isolationist, internationalist, and imperialist," Senator Brewster continued. "Everyone is almost equally violent in denunciation. Some seem to hate Britain more than they love America; some seem to be lost in fear of Russia, and fear ultimates in hate; some seem idolators of Britain and old animosities and misunderstandings are stirred.

Allies Carry Burden

"Let us keep always in mind the fundamental factors of this crisis: let us remember that Britain alone held the world of free institutions upon its bending back for many months after Dunkirque. Let us recall that Russia offered to fight before Munich to maintain the boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Britain and France did not then feel it was time to act."

Senator Brewster declared that Russia was entitled to consider first its own security "in the face of the historic failures of collective security," and that Marshal Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill "take proper and constant thought of their responsibility as the custodians of the interests of their great nations."

"What is needed in America is a similar emphasis in the interest of America," he continued. "What is needed is someone who is willing publicly to say: 'I am an American.'

"Let us recognize our primary obligation to America and all for which it stands, exactly as Churchill and Stalin consider the welfare and security of their motherlands. Let us then realize that enlightened selfishness must lead us in the path of international co-operation."

Senator Brewster declared that "what Washington needs is intelligence and integrity in high places and a selfless devotion to the welfare of America."

Confidence Needed

"Such qualities will eventuate in a continuity of policy at home and abroad that will transcend the indecision of improvisations of the present day," he added. "Confidence in our Government at home and abroad will be restored by a return to principles in the conduct of its affairs."

The Republican Party is closing ranks and going forward in "a great crusade for human freedom right here in America," Senator Brewster stressed.

"Success in this campaign for human rights here at home will assure an America with its republican institutions setting an example to pace the progress of the world," he added. "A Republican administration in Washington such as we now have in 26 states of this Union is the surest guarantee that our victory in the war will be followed by victory in the peace that is to follow."

Taylor Once More Leads In Idaho's Primary

BOISE, Idaho, June 16 (AP)—Glen Taylor, former cowboy, held the lead again today in a race rougher than a bronco ride for Idaho's Democratic senatorial nomination.

Senator D. Worth Clark gained a single vote as two more isolated precincts reported returns, cutting Mr. Taylor's lead to 47 votes. The unofficial count for 748 of Idaho's 845 precincts gave Mr. Taylor 10,221 votes to 10,174 for Senator Clark.

Only a small number of votes are represented by the 97 unreported precincts which are scattered throughout the State, but it appeared these hold the key to the election. It also was apparent that only the official canvass June 24 could determine the winner.

Nonvindictive Policy Toward Japan Urged

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The Far East Settlement Group advocated a stringent but nonvindictive postwar policy toward Japan with the aim of inducing it to become a responsible member of the family of nations as quickly as possible.

The group was established two years ago by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace to make an independent study of Far East postwar problems.

This six-point program was indorsed by the group:

"1. Return of Manchuria, Formosa and Pescadores to China, relinquishment of all territory seized since July, 1937, and control of all Pacific Islands occupied since 1914.

"2. Freeing of Korea, with assurance of help in attaining stable and efficient government.

"3. Placing Japanese mandated islands under international supervision and not assigned as outright possessions to any one country.

"4. Disarmament of Japan and dismantling of her war plants, not as unilateral action but as part of a world program to reduce armament.

"5. Punishment of Japanese war criminals, but that it be confined to those whose direct and personal responsibility for war crimes is established.

"6. Period of military occupation of Japan should be brief and limited in scope."

The Group said in a statement that it "recognized the moral and legal right of China and other United Nations to reparations for damage done by Japan but suggested that it might be wise to waive such indemnities because Japan's economy will not support full reparation and in the long run more may be gained by a liberal attitude."

The statement was signed by 15 members of the Group, headed by Luman J. Shafer, secretary for Japan and China, Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church of America.

Allies in Mediterranean Await Major Soviet Push

Back in the United States after an extended assignment in the Middle East, Mr. Harrison, in six articles, analyzes the effect of new military and political developments in the eastern Mediterranean area. The first follows.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans aren't the only ones awaiting the next great Russian offensive in Eastern Europe.

The Allied forces in the eastern Mediterranean are also watching for the day when the Red Army again starts grinding its way toward Germany.

For it is thought that this Russian advance might mean that at least a part of the Balkans would be reoccupied by those Allied forces which were driven from Southeastern Europe by the Nazi victories in the spring of 1941.

This waiting on the next Russian moves is probably the touchstone of the whole Middle Eastern military situation today. As has been frequently stressed in reports from the Eastern Mediterranean, there now seems little likelihood that the Allies will undertake any offensive worthy of the name in that area. But they are ready—and have been so for some time—to take advantage of any serious difficulties in which the Germans may find themselves due to new Russian attacks.

So far the Germans have caused Allied experts in the Middle East no little surprise by the tenacious manner in which they have held onto every last bit of mainland and island in the Southern Balkans. Many of these firsthand Allied observers have been convinced that the enemy had desperate need elsewhere of the troops—some of them inferior to those found on the Russian and Italian fronts, but all of them adequate fighting men—which the Germans have kept locked up in these outposts for the past three years.

Withdrawal in Doubt

The best guess is that the German High Command, besides being influenced by the political consideration of holding all possible territory for reasons of prestige, is convinced that a voluntary withdrawal from the Southern Balkans to lines nearer the fatherland would bring such risk to the German war effort that it must be avoided at all costs.

In fact, there are those who argue that the German garrisons in such places as Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, and the Aegean Islands may not be withdrawn at all until after Germany has lost the war—the troops being left there for their nuisance value as well as because of the extreme difficulty of getting them out in the face of Allied bombers, fighters, surface ships, and submarines.

Although exact estimates are impossible, it is believed that German ground strength in Greece comes to some nine or ten divisions, counting lines-of-communication troops. At the present strength of the German divisions this would probably mean around 100,000 men, or roughly the number lost by the enemy in several of his worst encirclement defeats on the Russian front.

Five or six of these divisions are on the islands, principally the Crete - Scarpanto - Rhodes "iron ring," the remainder on the mainland. In the latter area the Germans are much helped by very considerable numbers of Bulgarian soldiers who have now taken over the occupation of Northeastern Greece.

While there is evidence that the Allies think that it would be cheaper and easier all around to wait until a new Russian attack puts the enemy's Grecian garrisons in an impossible position before movng in to take over territory now held by the Nazis, this is far from meaning that Anglo-American military power in the Middle East is negligible.

Actually, the Germans across the Mediterranean have the deepest respect for the Allied sea and air power based in the Eastern Mediterranean. And they should have, for these air and sea craft have steadily, day and night, month after month, strafed, bombed, shelled and torpedoed just about everything the Nazis have been able to build up or bring into the area. So severe has this air-sea blockade been that there have been weeks at a time when not a single supply ship could get through to the major base of Rhodes.

No military man in the Middle East overstresses the importance of this campaign against what are, after all, merely enemy outposts, but they do hold that even this moderate drain on Germany's reserves has made itself felt on other fronts, particularly the Russian.

Enemy's Power Stretched

This was especially true at the time of the unsuccessful Allied attempt to seize and hold the Dodecanese Islands of Kos, Leros, and Samos. No one in the Middle East ever assumed that this venture was either brilliant or surefire. But they did know that they were under the most imperative orders from London to do everything possible to take full advantage of the temporary German confusion caused by the collapse of Italy.

The eventual loss of the islands after what seemed to be such a good beginning was a bitter disappointment to the Middle Eastern command. But on the hard-headed basis of losses caused to the enemy, the campaign was very far from being a total failure.

With the Red Army always sweeping westward across the Ukraine and the Anglo-American armies establishing themselves in Southern Italy, the Germans felt forced to rush very considerable numbers of planes, antiaircraft guns and troops to Greece.

These German reinforcements might not have changed the course of battle elsewhere, but their detour southward was just part of the broad, over-all Allied campaign to stretch the enemy's already inferior fighting strength to the breaking point.

Bleak Alternative

After three years of "exile" the Allied forces in the Middle East now know that the time is not far distant when they will once again be crossing the Mediterranean—this time in a northerly direction.

The German armies which took the Greek mainland and Crete in their lightning campaigns have either been chewed up on other fronts or are awaiting the great invasion across the English Channel.

The troops which remain in Southeastern Europe, from the viewpoint of Middle Eastern critics, have a very bleak future to look forward to. Under continuous attack from the air and sometimes at sea, they would seem to have but two alternatives before—to run or to go under.

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Flowers, Barks, Cones Make Dye In Mrs. Kierstead's Deft Hands

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Holbrook, Mass.

Madder, sumac, indigo, bark of sassafras, butternut, oak—names to conjure with in other days! How often have you admired the warm, glowing colors of an old hand-hooked rug and marveled at their brightness after being under foot for upwards of a hundred years? Would you know the secret? In every chimney corner stood the dye pot! Home dyes were the only ones available to those faraway craftsmen. Not only did they create their designs, they also brewed the colors.

Then commercial dyes came on the market. They were cleaner and easier to use, saving the busy farm wife time and labor. Gradually, home dyeing became a lost art. However, interest in it is now being revived.

A group of rug-makers started Sallie Kierstead on her colorful career! She considered their dyeless plight a challenge and determined to show them that it was possible to replace commercial dyes.

Studied Old Herbals

Possessing a deep and lifelong interest in trees, plants and flowers, also a strong creative urge, it was but natural that Mrs. Kierstead should turn to home dyeing. Before starting her experiments, however, she engaged in extensive research, turning first to the fountainhead of such information—the old herbals, some of which date from the 16th century. She spent hours in libraries, reading everything she could find on the subject, systematically assembling material for later reference. Then the thrilling moment arrived—she was ready to begin mixing and measuring, sifting, and stirring! After more than a year of experimenting, she has mastered the art of producing exquisite colors in a quantity of clear tints and shades.

I was fascinated by the wide array of media Mrs. Kierstead had assembled—and she assured me that she had only just begun! "You can get color from almost everything that grows," she said; and her enthusiasm made me want to rush home and start steeping some concoction of my own! The materials which have produced most successful results so far include the barks of white pine, red and white maple, and black cherry; cones of conifers in variety; butternut, hickory, and walnut shells; flowers of iris, daffodil, forsythia, dahlia, zinnia, purple aster; leaves of purslane (yes, even that pest!), celandine, and rhododendron; berries of juniper and smilax rotundifolia. The resulting colors fascinated me even more—deep and rich or merely delicate.

"The first step," Sallie Kierstead explained, "is to mordant the material to be dyed. This expands the fibers of the cloth so that it will more readily and evenly absorb color later; also it helps to fix the dye." The simplest mordant, she told me—and one which can be used for everything—is a solution of powdered alum and cream of tartar—four ounces of alum and one ounce of cream of tartar to one gallon of water. Use rain water, if possible, or water from a running brook. If hard water must be used, a bit of vinegar will soften it sufficiently. Using only enamel kettles for her work, she puts the cold solution on the fire, and when it is just lukewarm, places in it the material to be mordanted, which has first been thoroughly wet. The solution is allowed to come to a boil then simmer gently for about three quarters of an hour.

Preliminary Mordants

"Don't stir," she said, "just lift the cloth from time to time with a stick, so that it will be completely saturated. If material isn't well mordanted, it will not take an even color, so this preliminary step is very important." These directions apply to woolen goods only. Cotton, linen and silk require different treatment. Silk, for instance, is left in the warm mordant solution overnight and dyed the following day. Cotton and linen are more difficult because the fiber is not as porous and will not hold the dyestuff without complicated preparation.

On removal from the mordant, the cloth may be placed at once in the dye solution and gently lifted and folded over occasionally—never stirred. (The motion is similar to that of folding egg whites into a cake batter.) The material is allowed to simmer slowly in the dye solution until the desired shade is attained.

One interesting fact which experimenting has brought out, she told me, is that barberry twigs will color both woolen and silk successfully without a mordant. They produce a good chartreuse.

Besides the alum-and-cream-of-tartar solution, other mordant material may be used, such as chrome, copperas, and nitrate of tin; and I was greatly interested to learn that different mordants will produce different colors from the same dye solution. Mrs. Kierstead advises, however, that the beginner will get best results from alum-and-cream-of-tartar mordant. When dyeing red, mordant and dye may be combined and the two operations carried on as one. Incidentally, red hollyhocks will give a good shade.

Preparation of the dye medium is important. However, it is impossible to specify definite quantities of anything, as the coloring qualities of a medium vary in different sections of the country. In general, it may be said that more flower petals will be required than bark, for instance. "Every home dyer must experiment for herself," Sallie Kierstead says. Flower petals, berries and leaves are bruised and barks and roots cut into fine pieces before adding water to immerse completely.

More water may be used when and if necessary. Let the concoction simmer until the desired color has been extracted, strain off the liquid through cheesecloth, and the dye is ready for use. The residue may be placed in a covered jar and used again. Likewise, the mordant is placed in a container and used as long as it lasts. Mrs. Kierstead is drying forsythia blossoms for use in the winter, for they reproduce their own color.

The leaves and root of celandine will give a deep gold color; blue iris flowers a lovely soft blue; rhododendron leaves produce a rich dark green; while spruce and pine cones offer diverse shades of beige and brown.

By a Staff Photographer

Sallie Kierstead picks her colors by the roadside, using barks, cones, and flowers for dyes. She is shown, left, dyeing outdoors at the garden fireplace. Right, she inspects and labels her own dyes.

World Is Like Main Street to Blair Niles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fancy being able to pick up the morning's newspaper and when you see a name like "Myitkyina" in tragic battle headlines, being able to recall it as a little village of sleepy serenity quite at the end of nowhere in Burma. You spent a night there once, arriving by oxcart. Or remembering all the beauty of the White Ranee's palace at Sarawak and driving with the Rajah along his ten proud miles of made road; when that bit of the British Empire popped into the news after Pearl Harbor. Or being able to visualize, from having lived in them, the villages of the headhunting Dyaks of Borneo, tangles of green jungle in Dutch Guiana, the sharp glory of the high Andes in Ecuador, tortuous trails on Devil's Island, and the giant Citadel of Christophe as it still stands, high above the blue sea around the island of Haiti.

Blair Niles can. She has seen all these places and lived in them. Furthermore, she has written vividly and with superb accuracy about them. The mere flash of a name of any of them in the news brings them alive. Few women have traveled, written about, or lived so richly in quite so many strange spots the world over. Her exploits in the field of exploration and travel have now won her the award of achievement medal presented by the Society of Woman Geographers.

Medal from Geographers

The occasion for the presentation was the annual dinner of the Society held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, where the award was made by its president, Miss Mary A. Nourse. "Mere exploring has not been her greatest interest," Miss Nourse stated in describing Blair Niles' qualifications for this honor, "rather has it been human geography, the customs, history, psychology of the people among whom she has traveled and lived. She has recorded this knowledge with meticulous accuracy both in novels and in books of nonfiction. It is the province of the realistic novelist to give the reader a knowledge of a country's customs and the people in more vivid pictures than can be given in any other way."

"Perhaps you would like to see the medal," Mrs. Niles said, handing me the heavy gold disk designed with rare distinction by Lucille Douglass, herself one of the noted members of the Society of Woman Geographers and well remembered for her outstanding work for the French Government at Angkor in old Indo-China. One side showed an extraordinarily fine adaptation of the Winged Victory. The other the simple inscription: "Blair Niles, for original contribution to geographic knowledge by the Society of Woman Geographers, May 3, 1944."

Only three times has this medal been awarded in the 19 years of the Society's existence: First to Amelia Earhart after her flight across the Atlantic; ten years later to Dr. Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist; and now to Blair Niles.

Mrs. Niles reminded me, as we talked in her pleasant New York apartment, that while her travels had been extensive, the Americas were her first interest. "My great interest is the Americas," she said. "Before I went to the Orient, I went to Mexico. It just got me. I went to Europe and to the Orient, but I didn't belong there. I always knew that I belonged in the New World, I knew from the start that I belonged to the Americas.

Saved New World Democracy

"My latest book, 'Passengers to Mexico,' depicts the last invasion of the Americas by the Old World. You know," she said, her serious gray eyes kindling with enthusiasm for her subject, "Mexico really preserved the independence of the New World at that time. It withstood the armies of Napoleon III who would have destroyed the Monroe Doctrine—so hated in many parts of Europe—by establishing the puppet government of Maximilian in Mexico. Sentimental interest has always been focused on Maximilian and Carlotta in this episode in history. However, it was Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, leading his ragged Mexican armies against the trained French invaders, who should be remembered. He conquered and, doing so, wrote a great page in the independence of the Western Hemisphere. Mexico drove out the invader, repelled the last invasion of the Americas, and saved freedom for America at a very critical hour."

Blair Niles declares she has never written a more exciting book. She has never written anything in which she has not been passionately interested, but the tie-in between present and past history in this book she believes gives it significance. Consequently she was exceedingly pleased when the United States Navy placed 1,800 copies of it in ships' libraries—on vessels in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. "They wouldn't have done it unless the book had met with the approval of the men and they had wanted it. Loving the far parts of the world as I do, I like to feel that my books are going to these countries I know, but may never see again," she said.

A Virginian who spent her early life on a plantation in the old Dominion state, Blair Niles at the moment is enlarging one of her earlier books, "The James" in the "Rivers of America" series published by Farrar and Rinehart. The revised volume dealing with Tidewater Virginia will include the full length of the river. Mrs. Niles is an indefatigable worker and says that after a long day at research she feels as if she had taken a long and interesting walk. She has the example of one of her grandmothers to inspire her, too. At 74, after raising seven children and going through the Civil War, this grandmother took to writing and wrote by hand on foolscap paper a "Life of the Mother of Washington," and a book called—significantly or not—"My Day." It would seem that Blair Niles comes by her capacity and distinction quite naturally.

New Recipes for Old Stand-Bys

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Juicy spring onions, early tomatoes and new potatoes are plentiful—so here are some recipes to help smart housewives use these three abundant vegetables, alone or in combination.

Summer Potato Casserole

1 pound tiny new potatoes
2 pounds fresh lima beans or peas
1 cup chopped celery
½ cup boiling water.
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Salt and pepper
¼ pound boiled or leftover ham, sliced
½ cup thin cream or top milk

Boil potatoes in salted water until tender. Peel. Shell lima beans or peas and cook in small amount of salted water until tender. Add celery to the half cup of boiling water and cook rapidly for 15 minutes, or until water has almost evaporated. Add butter, salt and pepper, and simmer until soft, about 10 minutes. Add cream, lima beans or peas, ham (chopped or cut into thin slivers) and new potatoes. Serve in a casserole. Serves 4.

Onions and Peppers

6 sweet green peppers
2 medium onions
2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon salt

Remove stem end and seeds of peppers and cut in ¼-inch slices. Peel and slice onions. Heat fat in spider, add onions, fry for a few minutes. Cover, then add peppers and simmer gently 10 to 15 minutes, or until tender, but not shriveled or brown.

Real Tomatoes Creole

1 large green pepper, chopped
1 small onion, chopped
3 large tomatoes
Salt, pepper, butter or margarine
For sauce:
¼ cup milk
¼ cup top milk or cream
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
Rounds of toast
Salt and pepper

Pare tomatoes and cut them in two. Put in baking dish, covering each one with a layer of chopped onions and peppers. Dot liberally with bits of butter, salt and pepper. Bake in a hot oven (275-400° F.) about ½ hour. Remove from fire and keep hot. To the tomato liquor in the pan add the milk and cream. Rub flour and butter together, stir them into tomato liquor mixture. Add salt and pepper. Cook over a low fire until sauce thickens and is smooth. Put tomatoes on rounds of buttered toast and pour cream sauce over all. Serves 6.

Women Crossing Channel Daily: Working at Top Speed on Quays

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the Air Ministry here today I saw a clover which was picked from the battlefields of Normandy by the first British service women to land in and return from France. Women of all three British services played a great part in the invasion but three WAAF nursing orderlies were the first "to over." They took off in three Dakotas loaded with supplies for an RAF air strip on the Western front and returned with British wounded. The squadron leader who piloted the first plane told me the WAAF had a great welcome from French peasants who were "very friendly" and gave them bunches of flowers.

Wrens Repair Boats

The Women's Royal Naval Service has been busy on invasion craft at British harbors. Maintenance Wrens working at top speed at Coastal Force bases have been scraping, cleaning, painting and carrying out repairs to craft which have returned damaged from the invasion beaches. Before D-day they were "daymen," now they work in watches day and night so that work can begin as soon as a damaged ship returns to harbor.

Wrens also maintain half-hourly ferry service throughout the night at harbors, and skillfully steer passengers, engines and stores across water thick with moving craft. Wren cooks feed wet, hungry survivors from shipwrecks on the French coast. The crew sits down to beefsteak pudding and is soon ready to cross the Channel once more.

Wrens also drive miniature trucks along the quaysides of embarkation ports taking supplies alongside ships, bringing victuals, fresh water, lubricating oil—anything needed on board. Motor transport drivers often take trucks and drive through the night 100 or 200 miles to obtain urgent spare parts. Women of this service have even done the coaling of ships.

ATS in on D-Day

It was women signal operators of the ATS who flashed to the world news from SHAEF that D-Day had arrived.

The first woman to read the communiqué was Lance Corporal Mary Parry of Southampton, young wife of a REME craftsman serving in Italy. The communiqué went from the teleprinter room where seven ATS operators simultaneously transmitted it to the War Cabinet and Allied headquarters throughout the world. There was tremendous excitement in camp at the first news of the landings because the girls knew the entire operation had been planned from their headquarters. Some of the most confidential clerks had known for some hours that operations had begun and immediately the communiqué was issued everyone in camp was handed a personal message from General Eisenhower—the message given to members of the expeditionary forces. Several hundred ATS are serving with SHAEF. They work side by side with members of the three services—British and American. They live in a camp run on American lines under a WAC officer. They share WAC barracks rooms, mess with them on U. S. rations cooked by WAC cooks—even drill to American words of command.

How The BELVEDERE OF BALTIMORE Adds Glamor to Wartime Menus

Famous throughout the country for its sumptuous cuisine, the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore's center of gracious living, suggests tempting salads as created by Francis, renowned maitre d'hotel. And to give these Belvedere salads a truly exquisite flavor and zest, the chefs use this salad dressing recipe:

Belvedere French Dressing
4 Tbsp. of Olive Oil
1½ Tbsp. of Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Mustard
1 Pinch of Salt
1 Dash of Pepper

Try a flavorful salad tonight! Watch the family's eyes light up. Use this dressing recipe. The dressing *is* the heart of the salad. Point-free Pompeian Olive Oil—that superfine, pure, golden, genuine olive oil—makes the smoothest, most tantalizing French Dressing. Get Pompeian Olive Oil and discover how grand a French Dressing can really be.

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BABY DIET HINTS

When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal—start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on. Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

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OLD DUTCH CLEANSER cleans 48 more BROILER PANS and does it SAFELY AND QUICKLY

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Dissolves Grease . . . then Erases the Dirt

★ By actual test in independent laboratories and in typical homes, Old Dutch cleans 48 more 13" x 16" broiler pans per can than any other leading cleanser tested! Because grease is one of the most difficult cleaning problems, Old Dutch Cleanser contains a fast grease dissolver that quickly *cuts grease*. Then Seismotite erases the loosened dirt—easily—quickly—without scratching. That's why Old Dutch Cleanser cleans so safely—with such lightning speed—and so economically, too.

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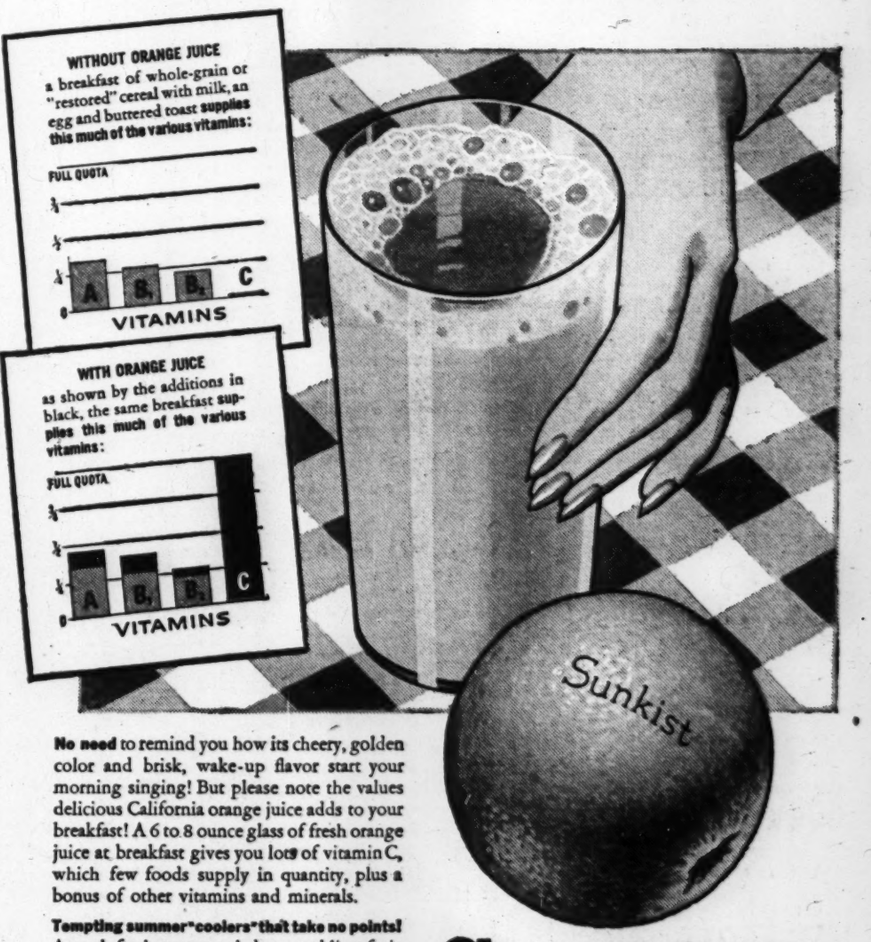

No need to remind you how its cheery, golden color and brisk, wake-up flavor start your morning singing! But please note the values delicious California orange juice adds to your breakfast! A 6 to 8 ounce glass of fresh orange juice at breakfast gives you lots of vitamin C, which few foods supply in quantity, plus a bonus of other vitamins and minerals.

Tempting summer "coolers" that take no points! A cool, fresh orange salad or sparkling fruit cup fills the bill. Keep sweet, juicy oranges for the lunch box and between-meal snacks.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	2,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,850,614
1943 volume to date	161,430,138
1944 volume to date	109,831,465

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.4	Prev. day	54.1
Month ago	52.1	Year ago	50.6
1944 high	54.1	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	7	62½	62	62	
Acme Steel 3	2	60	60	60	—1
Adams Ex ½g	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	2	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22½	22	22½	
Air Reduction 1a	9	41⅜	41¼	41½	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	86	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	31	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	34	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	55	55	55	+ ¼
Alleg Ludlum .75a	49	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	19	149¾	147⅞	149¼	+1¼
Allied Mills 2e	16	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	8	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¼e	31	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	5	111	110¾	111	
Alpha P Cem ¼e	15	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Amal Leather	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 4½k	2	40	39¾	40	+2¼
Amerada Pet 1¼e	1	96	96	96	+1½
Am AgChDel 1.20	6	27¼	26¾	27	
Am Airlines 1½g	6	67¾	66½	66¾	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	16	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	52	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh .35e	22	43	42	43	+1⅛
Am Cable & Rad	118	11⅜	11	11	
Am Can 3	10	91	89¾	89¾	—1¼
Am Can pf 7	†100	178	178	178	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	27	26⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
Am Car&F pf 3½e	6	79	78⅜	79	+ ⅞
Am Chain & C 2	6	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 20	118½	118½	118½	+ ¾
Am Crystal Sugar	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am Distil	10	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Europeon ½g	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L 2	4	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
Am & For Pow	23	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
AM&FP $6 pf 3k	3	88¼	88¼	88¾	— ¼
AM&FP $7pf3¼k	4	96½	96	96	
Am Haw.SS 1¾e	6	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	10	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	74	73¼	74	
Am Ice	33	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Ice pf 11¾e	2	70½	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	7	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	77	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
Am M&Feb .80	40	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
Am M&Met ⅛e	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal ¼e	10	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 80	121⅜	120¼	121⅜	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †240		37	36¼	36¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	19	47⅜	47	47⅜	
Am P&L $5 pf	12	44½	44	44	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .20e	311	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	167	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am RolMof4½z †750		73	72	72¾	+ ⅛
Am SafetyRaz ½e	7	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
Am Seating ½g	9	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	90	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	30	39⅝	38⅜	39⅝	+1⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†110	155¾	155	155	—1
Am Snuff 1.80e	3	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Am Snuff pf 6	† 30	148	148	148	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	55	25⅜	24¾	25	+ ⅜
Am Stores ¾e	4	16	15⅞	16	
Am Stove .60e	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	45¾	45	45	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	5	31¼	30¾	31¾	+1¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	34	159⅜	159⅜	159½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	4	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	11	71⅜	70¾	71	
Am Tob pf 6	†520	150	149½	149½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	144	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	14	47⅜	46½	47⅜	+1
Am Wat Wks	61	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	4	81½	81	81½	+1¼
A Zinc L & S	65	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	98	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¼e	†1030	30½	28½	29¾	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ¼e	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .15e	2	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
APW Paper	13	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	4	57	55	55¼	+1¼
Armour & Co	87	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Arm&Co pref 4½k	4	90	89¾	90	+1
Armour & Co pf †	10	103	103	103	
Armstrong Cork¼e	37	42½	41¾	42½	+1
Arnold Const ½g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assg Dry Gds ½e	17	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6 †	40	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†380	97	95½	95⅝	+2¼
Associatesinv1.60	1	37	37	37	+⅜
Atch T & S F 3e	45	67⅜	66	67	+ ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	5	95	94⅞	95	
Atl Coast L 1½e	34	41⅞	40	41¾	+1
At Refining ½e	28	31	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 90	110¾	110	110¾	+1½
Atlas Corp 1.40	18	14¼	14	14	
Atlas Powd1½e	†620	62	61½	62	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	116½	116½	116½	+2
Atlas Tack .80e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Aust Nichols	6	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Aust NpfA13¼k	†140	81	80	81	+ ¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	95	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾e	54	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	76	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	18	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	31	24¾	23½	24⅜	+ ⅞
Barker pf 2¾k	†150	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	44	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	48	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	10	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
Beech Aircr 1g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	9	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	61	41	40¼	41	+1
Benef Ind Ln .60e	4	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	24	38¼	38	38¾	+1
Best Foods ½e	37	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	83	61⅞	60¼	61	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	8	48	47⅞	48	+ ¼
Black&Decker1.60	7	20¾	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	65	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale .45e	†210	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	39	14¾	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
BohmAl&Br 1¼e	3	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½a	† 10	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Bond Strs 2	5	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	27	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Boston Maine ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Bower RollBear 1e	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	52	17	16⅝	16⅝	
Bridgeport Br 1	98	11¾	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	41	38	36¾	37¼	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+1
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	16	21½	21	21	— ⅜
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	
Brunswick-Bal ½e	16	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	66	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¼
Budd Mfg	89	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 30	150	150	150	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†110	65½	65	65½	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¼e	62	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	19	19	19	
Bullard Co ½e	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	8	25⅜	24½	24½	— ½
Burling Mills .80e	14	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	53	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	38	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼k	†260	50	50	50	+ ½
Butler Bros .30e	41	11¾	11⅜	11½	
Butler Br pf 1½	4	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	32	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7	60	81¼	80¼	81¼	+1
Byron Jackson ⅜e	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½	6	29	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	55	55	55	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	23	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	55	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ½e	12	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	18	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific 1½e	57	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Can South Ry 3	† 1	41	41	41	
Cannon Mills 2	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Cap Adm pf 3	† 70	49	48½	49½	—1⅜
Carb C & O 5	†170	111¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
CarpenterStl 1¾e	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Carriers&Gen .20	4	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ¼
Case JI Co ¾e	24	78¼	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf 7	† 20	150	150	150	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	49¾	49	49	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 1.35f	33	26	24¾	26	+1½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	7	97⅜	97	97¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	120	120	120	+1
Celotex Corp ½	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 50	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	13	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ½
Cent Foundry	23	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Cent IIILtpf4¼k	† 20	111½	111¼	111¼	
Cent R R N J	10	11	10¼	11	+ ⅞
Cent VioletaSug 1g	8	26⅜	26	26	
Cero de Pas 1½e	7	32¾	32½	32½	
Certain-teed Prod	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Certain-teed6pf	†520	69¼	68½	68⅝	— ⅛
Ce-teed pf ct †	400	68	68	68	
Chain Belt ½e	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Champ Pap&F ½e	10	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	3	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3	31	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	11	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill 3½g	18	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ½
Chi & E Ill A 1e	29	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	28	6¾	6⅝	6½	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	12	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	50	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	21	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	74	58¾	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	13	19⅛	18⅞	19	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	77	97¾	95¾	96¾	+1½
City I&F 1.20	3	21¼	21	21	— ¼
City Invest	†120	62	60⅞	62	+1
City Stores	12	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1¼e	10	44½	43¾	44½	+2⅛
Clev&Pitt 3½	†130	92	92	92	—1
Clev E I pf 4½	† 30	112	111⅜	112	+ ½
Clev Gr Br 1e	2	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34	33¾	33⅝	— ⅜
Cluet Peab 1e	10	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
Cluett Pea pf 7	† 20	150	149	149	—1
Coca-Cola 3a	† 10	126	125	126	
Colgate-Pim ½a	12	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
Collins & Aik ½e	15	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South	† 3	22	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South 1pf	†280	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	18	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
ColumbCastA.80e	8	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
ColumbCastB.80e	5	31½	31	31⅜	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	74	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	84¼	83½	83½	— ¼
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	75	75	75	
Colum Pict ½g	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Credit 2	21	42⅛	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	19	48	47	48	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	84	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Comlwith&South	39	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & So pf 2¾k	*5	83	82⅞	83	—1
Com Ed 1.40	19	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¼e	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	21	28	27	27	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 4¾	159	98	97½	98	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	28	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	75	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	9	106	105¾	106	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	6	5	5	5	
Cons Film pf 3¾k	18	23⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	42	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	31	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	15¾	15	15	
Cons Vultee 1½e	53	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 3¼	5	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ¼
Container Corp ½e	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ¾e	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2¼
Corn Can ½e	19	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	24	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	27	43	41⅞	43	+ ⅞
Cont Motors .30e	269	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Oil Del .60e	41	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ¾
Cont Steel ½e	3	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
Cooper Bess ½e	4	14½	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	43	43	43	—1¼
CopperweldStl .80	14	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	48½	48	48½	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	2	58¾	58½	58¾	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†270	180	180	180	+1½
Cornell-D E .40e	13	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	18	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Coty Interna	† 64	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Crane Co 1	50	25⅞	25⅜	25½	
Crane Co pf 5	†280	106¼	106	106¼	
Crane of Wh 1½	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	6	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	
Crown Cork ½e	17	36⅜	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	11	17½	17⅜	17½	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 71	99¾	99¾	99⅞	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 3g	49	34⅜	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	79½	79½	79½	
Cuba R R pf	†320	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	27	15½	15	15	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	15	27	26	26¾	+1
Curtis Press 1½	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	426	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	114	114	114	+2
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	48	47	48	+1
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	168	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	*4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛

D

Duvesa Stores .30e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	10	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	48	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Deisel-WemG ¾e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	58	31⅝	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	110	8⅞	8⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	13	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†110	34⅜	34	34⅜	
Diam Match 1½	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½e	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	7	33⅝	33	33	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½z	†160	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
Doehler D Cas¾e	6	40¾	40	40	
Dome Mines h1.60	16	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	10	129	127½	128	
Dow Chem pf 4	2	110	110	110	+ ¼
Douglas Aircr 5g	18	51¾	50⅜	51½	+1¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	9	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	49	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	
Duplan Corp .40e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¾e	15	161	159	159¾	
duPont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 20	118	118	118	+ ¾

E

Eagle PicnLd .30e	32	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	167⅛	167	167	+1
East Kodak pf6 †	20	181	182	181	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	8	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19	19	19	
El&Mus Ind .08e	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½e	16	45	44½	45	+ ¾
Electric Boat ¼e	46	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	89¾	88	89¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	94½	93	94½	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	42¾	42	42½	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	70	107	106¾	107	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	68	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†130	99	98	98½	+1½
EPS$5½pf5½z	†160	100	100	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	40	101⅞	101	101⅞	+ ⅞
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅞	½	½	
Erie R R 1e	80	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	105	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	4	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleen¼e	32	10¼	10	10⅛	
Evans Prod 1ae	18	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	20	26⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅛
Exchange Buff ¼e	6	3¾	3½	3½	

F

Fairbanks Morse1a	8	40¼	39½	29¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	65	13¼	13	13	
Fed M & S ½e	10	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Fed Mogul .55e	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	*28	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	13	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
FedDStrs pf4¾ †	50	97¼	97	97	— ¼
Ferro Enam ½e	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	46	45¾	46	
Firestone 1½e	13	49¾	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	4	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ¼
Flintkote .30e	36	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	4	38	37¾	37¾	
Follansbee Stl	26	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	†380	49	49	49	— ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Food Mach .70e	13	58½	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler¼e	27	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅛
FostWh6pf 1¾ †	30	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	20	105	105	105	+7⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	17	17	17	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	21	38½	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf	† 1	112	112	112	+ ¾

G

Gabriel Co	21	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	139	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Gamewell 1¾e	†650	43½	42	42	
Gar Wood Ind .40	42	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	13	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	6	106	106	106	+ ¼
GenAmTrans 1¼e	3	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	14	8½	⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	67	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	59	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	18	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
Gen Cab pf3½ak	†360	95	94½	95	+1

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Cigar 1	4	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	145¾	145¼	145¾	— ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	108	38⅞	38¼	38¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	19	41⅜	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Stock Market Buoyant On Heavy Buying

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The post-invasion bull market in stocks moved along at full tempo today with volume at around 2,500,000 shares and industrial and rail leaders up fractions to about 2 points.

Absorbing a steady flow of profit selling the motors, steels, rubbers, coppers, rails and blue chip industrials were able to maintain good headway throughout and near the close prices generally were not far from the tops.

The new rush of buying was attributed by brokers to early victory ideas generated by the heavy air and naval attacks on Japanese positions and reports of more Allied progress in Normandy.

Chrysler continued a special favorite and was bid up more than 2 points. Other buoyant performers were Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodrich, American Smelting, International Nickel, Bendix, Boeing, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Pullman and Phillips Petroleum. Air transports extended recent gains.

Improved in the curb were American Cyanamid, Carrier Corp., N. J. Zinc, American Gas, and Aluminum of America.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11⅜	12½
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	40¼	43¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅜	33⅜
American Wringer Co	7⅞	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	40⅝	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	46¾	50
Cent Metal Construction	23¼	25
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	27	29
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22½	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109¾	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¾	7½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21⅞	23¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	32¼	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¼	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valce Manufac	33⅜	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅛	17⅞
Colonial Stores	18⅛	19⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	40¾	43½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26	28¾
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Durez Plastic-Chemical	61	64¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21½
Evelon Co	9¼	11¼
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅛
General Machinery	22¾	24⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	48	51
Graton & Knight Co	8⅛	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34⅜	36⅛
†Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	58	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29¼	30¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¼	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	41⅜	43¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33¼
International Detrola	12¼	13⅛
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅜	11⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅛	22
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	69⅝	73⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	53¼	56½
Marathon Paper Mills	53¼	56½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	43¾	45¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¾	51
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¼	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10⅜
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅛	33⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅜	15¼
National Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	49¾	53
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	32¾	35¼
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	43¼	46¼
Parker Appliance	113⅜	121⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt S S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3
Richardson & Co	49½	46½
Rochester Telephone	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¼	35¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¾	..
Sampson Manufacturing Co	80½	..
Sanford Mills	41¼	44¼
Submarine Signal Co	30	32½
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	50¾	53¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	16⅜	17¾
U S Envelope Company	66¼	71½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122	127
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	86¾	90½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26½	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10½
Warren Bros Class B	34¼	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11½
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12

* Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48	50½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅝	35⅝
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	20⅛	22⅛
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅝
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¾	53⅝
American Reserve	15¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (1.6a)	555	560
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (½e)	16¾	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44	46
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36⅝	39⅛
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59	63
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82¾	86¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	7½	8⅝
Great American Insur (1.20)	27½	28⅞
Hanover (1.20)	26	28
Hartford Fire (2a)	94	98½
Hartford StmB (1.60a)	40¼	43¼
Home Insurance (1.20k)	26⅞	28⅝
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insur Co North Am (2½a)	82	84½
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	36¾	39⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8½
Maryland Casualty	7¼	8
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65½	69
Merch&Mfrs of New York (.40)	5⅜	6½
Merch Fire Asso (1½a)	44¼	47¼
National Fire (2)	55¼	58¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7⅛
National Union (3a)	165	175
New Amsterdam Cas (½e)	23⅞	25⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42½	45½
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13⅝
North River (1)	20⅞	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	5⅞
Northern (3a)	85½	90
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14
Phoenix (2a)	76½	80
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	35⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas(1.20)	26½	28½
Reserve Ply Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Merine	63	66
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	45¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	115½	121
Standard Accident	60¼	64
Travelers (16)	451	466
U nited States Fid & G (1a)	35¼	37¼
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	67	72
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅜	31⅞

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.88	4.24
Amerex Holding	24.625	26.50
American Business Shares	3.69	4.04
Axe Houghton Fund	14.89	16.01
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.20	105.42
Boston Fund	17.72	19.05
Broad Street Investing	29.26	31.63
Bullock Fund	15.44	16.92
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.80
Century Shares Trust	27.44	29.51
Chemical Fund	9.79	10.60
Christiana Securities Co	26.00.00	2700.00
Commodity Corp	9.13	..
*Consolidated Investment Tr	39.75	42.75
Dividend Shares	1.26	1.39
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.66	23.26
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.16	14.13
Equitable Invest Corp	31.18	33.53
Equity Corp $3 pf	37.50	39.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.99	20.46
Fund Investors Inc	23.28	25.51
General Capital	34.22	36.80
General Investors Trust	5.49	5.92
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	7.11	7.82
Railroad Shares	3.89	4.29
Steel Shares	4.31	4.75
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.31	23.99
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.23	S-1	29.24
B-2	31.98	S-2	13.97
B-3	23.02	S-3	10.98
B-4	11.63	S-4	5.18
K-1	19.34	K-2	22.21

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 96.70 ....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 41.16 ....
Manhattan Bond Fund 9.18 10.09
Maryland Fund 4.55 5.15
Mass Invest Tr 22.04 23.70
Mass Inv 2nd Tr 10.83 11.65
Mutual Invest 11.29 12.34
Nation Wide Voting 1.31 1.44
New England Fund 12.77 13.76
New York Stocks
Automobile 6.77 7.45
Railroad 5.46 6.02
Railroad Equip 7.02 7.73
Steel 6.06 6.67
Old Colony Tr Assoc .51 .56
Plymouth Fund Inc .51 .56
Putnam Fund 14.20 15.27
Quarterly Income Shares 6.50 7.15
Railway & Light Sec 14.25 15.652
Railway & Light Sec pf 108.00 ....
Repub Invest Fund 3.41 3.74
Scudder Stevens & Clark 92.25 94.11
Spencer Trask Fund 14.75 15.69
State Street Invest 42.23 45.38
Trusteed Industry Shrs .75 .84
Wellington Fund 16.68 18.33

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil 6.375 7.125
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod 2.61 ....
Cumulative Trust Shares 4.95 ....
Diversified Tr C 3.70 ....
Diversified Tr D 8.70 8.50
Foundation Trs Shrs A 3.78 4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A 4.99 5.74
Nation Wide Sec 3.85 ....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs 39.75 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953 2.17 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955 2.88 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956 2.78 ....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958 2.44 ....
Super of Am Tr AA 2.46 ....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" 16.50 ....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" 1.75 ....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co 2.50 2.875
First Boston Corp 31.38 33.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

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DIVIDEND NO. 180

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

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31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9

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Joins Fairchild

Conway Studios

Alfredo de los Rios

Founder of the Inter-American Escadrille and long-time exponent of the unification of the Americas through common interest in civilian flying, who has joined the staff of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation. Mr. de los Rios will be active in the firm's foreign sales activities as assistant to A. R. Stocker, director of foreign relations.

Holds Internal Prosperity Key To World Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16 — This country's first job is to safeguard the regular employment of its citizens at the highest attainable living standards, according to the American Tariff League in a revised declaration of principles. It holds that the degree to which the United States maintains a sound and prosperous internal economy will determine just how much this country can "safely contribute" in co-operation in international economic affairs.

These points were presented to an Economic Leadership Conference, sponsored by the League at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, by Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, industry spokesman and chairman of the League's executive committee, last night.

Urges World Trade Rules

Dr. Killheffer told more than 400 leaders of industry, labor and agriculture that American influence today and after the war should be directed "toward creation of international trade rules which will expedite the movement of needed goods without subjecting any nation to unfair competition."

Unfair competition results, he held, when lower wages and costs of living result in lower unit costs for competitive goods despite maximum efficiency or when some phase of production or distribution is subsidized in some manner that cannot be overcome by greater efficiency of operation.

Dr. Killheffer took issue vigorously with the "vociferous minority" which "advocates freedom of trade among nations despite differences in wage and living standards," warning that this group would reduce American tariffs below the point where American industry can be corrected.

"Unless we take a very short view," he said, "we must not forget that while there will be delay in rebuilding the destroyed industries of occupied nations, the United States and the United Kingdom will be helping rebuild them and the new plants will be the most modern obtainable, with equipment and know-how furnished by the suppliers."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, another speaker at the conference, warned against the adoption of any policy, foreign or domestic, which would lower American living standards.

"If we reduce living standards appreciably here," he said, "we not only jeopardize the national well-being of our population but of our Government. I should like to impress on you as forcibly as I can that dictators are but the trustees of bankrupt nations."

Many foreign countries, whose exports constitute as high as 40 per cent of the national income, will seek to broaden their markets after the war by every means, "including propaganda directed against the American tariffs," Senator Wheeler said.

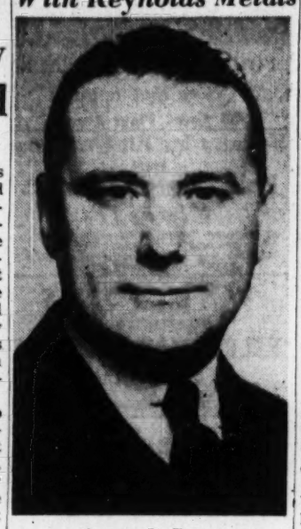
"Prepare for Peace"

"It may not be realized, but it is a fact nevertheless, that in the prewar period, United States tariffs were on the average among the lowest of the major exporting and importing countries," he continued. "If it is sound judgment to prepare for war in time of peace, it is equally good sense in time of war to prepare for peace.

"We have much to learn from the British on this score. The British are not ideal. Even in the darkest days of the London blitz, English merchants and exporters continued zealously to safeguard their markets. Nor have they failed to take advantage of every opportunity since to prepare the way for British trade in the post-war world."

As a guarantee of future peace and economic stabilization, Senator Wheeler urged the setting up of a federation of European states, declaring that unless the United States takes an active part in pushing the idea of a democratic union in Europe, it will face a partition of the Continent into Russian and British spheres of influence.

With Reynolds Metals



George E. Egger

Who has resigned as vice-president of Harold H. Clapp, Inc., manufacturers of baby foods, to become assistant to J. Louis Reynolds, vice-president of the Reynolds Metals Company. For 10 years Mr. Egger served as sales executive for General Foods and Best Foods before joining the Clapp concern in 1941.

New Insurance Laws Urged On Court Ruling

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Charles F. J. Harrington, president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, has suggested the drafting of new legislation covering insurance because of last week's Supreme Court decision classifying insurance as commerce subject to interstate commerce and kindred regulations.

Legislation recommended prior to the Supreme Court decision, he told the association at its opening convention session yesterday, is no longer sufficiently comprehensive.

"Those of us who have read and studied the decision should be here authorized to offer to co-operate with Congressional leaders," he said. "Consideration should be given to the effect of the decision in fire, life, casualty and all branches of the insurance business.

"Our association is best qualified to impartially co-operate in the drafting of such legislation."

Discussing possible extension of governmental social security benefits, Mr. Harrington said returning veterans should have an opportunity "to join with us in expressing to our representatives in Congress our ideas on a program the cost of which we all must necessarily share." He added:

"The opportunities afforded in the field of private insurance through life insurance companies, fraternal benefit societies, accident and health insurance companies and non-profit medical and hospital plans afford unlimited facilities to enable the individual to provide for himself and his family on the basis of his own individual ideas and consistent with the demands of his social status.

"No government program of social security, however well conceived, can be flexible enough to offer such benefits."

Mr. Harrington urged authorization of the drafting of state legislation which would enable all accredited insurance companies to write insurance in all states and throughout the world providing "multiple line" coverage.

C. C. Fraizer, Nebraska insurance director, told the meeting that the goal of proponents of "multiple line" coverage was to have the state laws permit an insurer to provide in one policy all the insurance needed by a purchaser.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat:					
Chicago		1.61⅛	1.58⅜	1.59⅜	1.61
Minneapolis		1.58	1.56⅛	1.56⅛	1.56¾
Kansas City		1.53½	1.52	1.52½	1.53⅜
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago		1.60⅜	1.58⅞	1.59	1.59¾
Minneapolis		1.56⅜	1.54⅝	1.54⅝	1.55⅝
Kansas City		1.53⅝	1.51⅞	1.51⅞	1.53¼
Dec Wheat					
Chicago		1.61⅜	1.59⅝	1.59⅞	1.60⅜
Minneapolis				1.55½	1.56¼
Kansas City		1.54	1.52⅝	1.52⅝	1.53⅝
July Oats					
Chicago		.75½	.74¾	.75	.75
Minneapolis		....	....	.76	.76
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10	1.11	1.08¾	1.08⅞	1.09½
Sept.	1.10⅝	1.11⅝	1.09⅝	1.09⅞	1.10¾
Dec.	1.13¾	1.14½	1.12¼	1.12⅝	1.13½
May	1.16	1.16½	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.15¼
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.19½	1.19¾	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.19½
Sept.	1.12	1.12	1.10¾	1.11¼	1.12
Dec.	....	....	....	1.11	1.11

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	94.5B	95.0
Oct.	....	....	....	93.0B	93.5
Dec.	....	....	....	90.0B	90.0
March	....	....	....	86.5B	87.0
May	84.0	84.0	84 0	74.0B	84.0

Tops

July	133.0	133.1	133.0	133.0B	132.5
Oct.	126.5	127.8	126.5	126.8B	126.5
Dec.	124.4	125.0	124.2	124.0B	124.0
March	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.3B	118.9
May	116.5	116.5	116.0	116.0T	116.5

B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

July	21.51	21.51	21.46	21.51	21.51
October	20.84	20.85	20.72	20.79	20.84
December	20.59	20.59	20.45	20.51	20.54
March	20.26	20.27	20.19	20.26	20.26
May	20.02	20.03	19.95	20.02	20.03

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	....	....	....	1.48n	1.45

Eggs

October	39.75	39.75	39.50	39.50	39.70
November	39.40	39.40	39.40	39.40	39.75
December	39.75	39.75	39.55	39.65	37.75

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	6	2.95a 3.02

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Columbia Gas Plan Hit By Parent Firm

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation's tentative plan for compliance with "death sentence" provisions of the Holding Company Act, presented to the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday, was immediately denounced by John J. Burns, counsel for Columbia's parent, the United Corporation.

The plan calls for the reclassification of outstanding preference preferred and common stock into a single class of new common stock, a process termed "unnecessary and perhaps unfeasible" by Mr. Burns, who said reclassification would "involve long drawn-out expensive proceedings."

Under the plan outlined by Wayne Johnson, counsel for Columbia, the new stock would be allocated to holders of outstanding stock within 60 days after approval on the basis of past earnings and "other facts known." If future earnings estimates are necessary a longer time would be needed, Mr. Johnson said.

Following the conversion and Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.'s acquisition of Union Light, Heat & Power Co., Columbia's common stock holdings in Cincinnati and the Dayton Power & Light Co. would be distributed pro rata to holders of the new common stock.

The $77,000,000 in outstanding debentures would be reduced with available cash plus proceeds from the disposition of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Railway Co. and the Ohio Fuel Supply Company. The remainder would be refunded on a serial or sinking fund basis.

Mr. Johnson asked that hearings on the proposed plan begin Sept. 15, with the plan to be filed just prior to hearing.

Mr. Burns presented a plan worked out by United for its subsidiaries whereby all available cash and proceeds from the sale of minor properties would be used to refund debentures, and after which Columbia would donate its interest in Union Light, Miami Power Corp., and West Harrison Electric and Water Company to Cincinnati and Miami Development Company to Dayton.

The common stock holdings of Columbia in Cincinnati and Dayton could then be distributed among Columbia's preferred stockholders to satisfy a portion of their claims, Mr. Burns said.

As a further step, he suggested the integration of Columbia's gas properties in the Pittsburgh area with those of the Philadelphia Company and Consolidated Natural Gas.

W. R. Nowlin of the SEC staff asked the immediate divestment of Cincinnati and Dayton from the Columbia system. This suggestion was opposed by Mr. Johnson, who said Columbia would not assent to divestment unless it was a part of the plan.

Senate-House Group Orders Immediate Postwar Tax Study

WASHINGTON (AP) — An immediate study of postwar taxation has been ordered by the joint Senate-House committee on internal revenue.

While holding out no promise of any lowering of taxes until victory, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee said "we want to be ready" for speedy adjustments.

The joint committee action recalled recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, which said:

"Prepare now for future action reducing taxes from war to peacetime levels, thereby providing necessary incentive for initiative and enterprise and stimulating employment."

The committee, comprised of Democratic and Republican senators and House members, issued its statement shortly after Rep. Reed (R) of New York, chairman of a special Republican congressional committee on taxation, announced his group would hold public hearings on a postwar tax program "aimed at reducing the present tax burden by approximately one half."

Mr. Doughton declared today:

"It is utterly impractical to attempt the writing now of actual tax legislation to fit the postwar period. We must know the revenue needs, the level of the national income and the yield from this income by the taxes now in force.

"But we want to be as near ready as we can."

The joint committee voted to increase its membership by two Republicans, so as to "give the majority and the minority (parties) equal representation on the committee and thereby remove any question of partisanship in the conduct of this postwar tax study."

Boston Stocks

June 16

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird & Son Inc	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
2.00	Bos Edison	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	68½	68½	68¾
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40	39½	40	40
..	Bos & Prov	29	29	29	30
4.50	East G&F prpf	64½	64½	64½	65½
..	East,Mass St Ry	4½	4¼	4¼	4
.50a	Eastern SS	10½	10½	10¼	10½
..	Hath Bak B	75c	65c	75c	65c
..	Maine Cent	4	4	4	4
..	Maine Cent pf	29	29	29	29
.50a	Narr R Asso	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Nat Service	8c	8c	8c	6c
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	108¼	108	108	108
..	North Butte	37c	37c	37c	36c
..	Old Col R R	15c	15c	15c	15c
..	Quincy Min	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
.60	Shawmut Asso	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72½	72	72	72
1.20a	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

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FITCHBURG (Continued)

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R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables.

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
BILL FOLDS, KEY CASES
TOILET ARTICLES
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0081

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
Father's Day Cards and Gifts
Imported Swiss Flower Cards

LOWELL

Every True American must do *more* in the
5th
WAR LOAN DRIVE
★
Wood-Abbott Co.
JEWELERS
Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds NOW

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman Exchange

LYNN

Something New for Your Home
Select from a wide array of beautiful pieces
Hill-Welch Co.
Willow Street

SUNDAY, JUNE 18th
FATHER'S DAY
Give Dad Ties
New summer patterns in rainbow prints, polka dot foulards, Bonnie Mist Stripes, Plain Colors, washable coolie cloth, and neat figures, $1.00.
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
In the Men's Store

Remember Dear Ol' Dad—
Sunday, June 18
T. W. ROGERS CO.
280 Union Street

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

No need to shop at a far-away store, Joslin's (near home) has Bargains Galore!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
Consult Me About Your Next Permanent
Personal Attention at All Times
MODERATE PRICES
82 Pleasant St. Tel. Malden 0465-W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES MALDEN

MEET
Miss Thelma Kellum
Manager of Clear Weave's Malden Shop

Miss Thelma Kellum, manager of our Malden Shop, has been with Clear Weave for the past six years. She was born in Malden and is a graduate of the Malden High School. Miss Kellum will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Wave, where shopping is a pleasure.

CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
MALDEN
72 Pleasant Street
at the SPARKS STORE

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

REMEMBER DAD
Father's Day—Sunday, June 18th
SPORT SHIRTS—SLACKS—TIES
UNDERWEAR—SOX—PAJAMAS
Everything for Dad
BAKER'S
THE APPAREL SHOP THAT'S "ON THE SQUARE"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQ.

FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
Don't forget your Dad on
SUNDAY, JUNE 18
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
MEN'S AND BOYS' DISTINCTIVE CLOTHING
95 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 384 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MEDFORD FLOWER and GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6760

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE-2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0653

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
Serving Room, So. Dartmouth, Open Daily 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
VACATION FASHIONS

DU PONT
SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
422 ACUSHNET AVENUE

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

5TH WAR LOAN
AKIN-DENISON CO.
206 Union Street
FUEL — PAINT

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Willey's Inc.
686 PLEASANT STREET
IT'S FOR INVASION! FOR VICTORY! FOR YOUR BOY!

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

The HOUSEHOLD
690 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
We have been Furnishing Homes for over 50 years.

5TH WAR LOAN
La France
763 Purchase St.
Registered Jewelers

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	E	N	N	E	T	T
E	▨	J	O	E	▨	A
N	D	▨	A	L	A	N
T	I	S	H	▨	S	▨
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B	R	A	M	B	L	E

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
INC.
Hardware
Visit Our Housewares Department
CARMOTE PAINTS
796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
"Head to Toe Outfitters for Youth"
Come in now and see our complete line of smart
SPRING TOGS
West Newton Square LAS. 2300
Large Parking Space

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade
5TH WAR LOAN

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

TIRE RE-CAP SERVICE
Drive in. Leave the tire. Use our "loaner." Your tire will be back with a tread like new . . in a very short time.
That's Guaranteed!
DIAL 4501. No certificates required.
"Pittsfield Tire"
H. S. BARBITT
The Service Corner West and Center Sts.

ENGLAND BROS.
5th War Loan
IT'S FOR INVASION! FOR VICTORY! FOR YOUR BOY!

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE A FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDRIES 100 QUINCY AVENUE CLEANERS 39 TEMPLE STREET

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

Announcing the opening
of
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
GIFTS — GLASS — ANTIQUES and FURNITURE
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. Pre. 2559

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1392 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

5TH WAR LOAN
D-DAY PLUS 10...
Was there ever a time when your purchases of War Bonds meant more than they do today?
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

BENEFIT PROGRAMME
for W. C. T. U.
Given by
BLANCHE HASKELL
Thursday eve, June 22, at 8:15
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL PRE. 6537

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRESH SEA FOOD
is timely
for thrifty summer menus
See our wide variety
FRESH EVERY MORNING
Direct from the Boston Pier
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville
Star Market Co.

SPRINGFIELD

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

for EXCLUSIVE GIFTS, *visit*
Daphne Shop
Bosse System Building
1490 Main Street
Springfield 3, Massachusetts

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Schultz INCORPORATED
Superior Cold Wave from $10.00
Schultz Beauty Salon
31 HILLMAN STREET
Opposite Highland Hotel, with special parking space in the rear of the building free of charge to our patrons.

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail
Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Flowers-by-Wire
Croft Flowers
393 DWIGHT STREET
SPRINGFIELD 3, MASS.
TELEPHONE 4-2195

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1212, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

5TH WAR LOAN
Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

HENLEY CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

5TH WAR LOAN
Buy More Than Before! Back the Attack!
Waltham Super Markets
836 MAIN STREET

WILLIAM J. LAUGHLIN
Groceries
Delicatessen
831 Main St., Waltham, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WINTHROP

Ham's CANDIES
HAM'S
Home Made
ICE CREAM
(during these trying times)
Still maintains the Excellent Flavor and Quality that has made it "TOPS" for the past thirty-four years.
CENTRE OCE. 0760 Closed Sunday
BEACH OCE. 0057 Closed Monday
HIGHLANDS OCE. 1047 Closed Tuesday

ELLIOT & WHITTIER
Our 62nd year
Real Estate
and All Forms of Insurance
73 Jefferson Street OCEan 0539

5TH WAR LOAN
Westcott's Market
Ocean 2124

INSURANCE
Robert D. McNaughton
72 Harbor View Ave., Winthrop
Phone Ocean 1415-M

WORCESTER

REMEMBER THE FIFTH WAR LOAN
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
17 FOSTER STREET

European Classified

POST VACANT

BEDFORD. — Domestic help needed; very good home; good plain cooking essential; two in family; good wages; free after lunch if desired. MRS. HEAD, 18A, Linden Road.

SURREY. — Mother's help wanted for lady alone with child of 4, baby expected end of July; rough work done; Christian Scientist preferred; good home and good wages. Box W-1886, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TAILORS OR TAILORESSES wanted to work in Cambridge or OUTWORKERS. Write Robinson, 5 Tenison Avenue, Cambridge.

PRINTING

B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3 Brickfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

MONMOUTHSHIRE. — Well preserved 16th century house of historical interest; fine interior, original panelling and plaster ceilings; 11 rooms and servants' wing; central heating; half mile trout fishing; 43 acres arable and valuable woodland; farm buildings and cottage; £19,750 freehold; more land available and cottage. Box W-1881, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

Watchmaker and Jeweller
FRANK COWLIN
Old Gold, Silver and Diamonds Bought
Valuations for Insurance and Probate
30, Broad Street, Bath

BOURNEMOUTH
HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
317, WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE
and at SALISBURY and BATH.

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Beale Sons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

BRIGHTON and HOVE
HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

BRISTOL
BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 56787

Strodonia SOAP
To try it is to like it
From all Chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 3840
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for SILK and WOOLLEN Dress Fabrics
MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON, BRISTOL. 7

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY or & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBRIDGE
BLUE BARN CAFE
American Proprietor
109, Chesterton Road
Phone 231311 Cambridge
LUNCHES 12-2 and SUPPERS 6-8
Always closed on Monday evening.

CHELTENHAM
FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GILLHAM'S
The "Look Round" Shop
STATIONERY in All Its Branches
Tel. 2932 396, High St.

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District
Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items In This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road (Opposite Warwick Road) Thornton Heath Tel. THO. 1935

OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON
CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

PLYMOUTH
JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District
J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 136 Ashley Rd
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

Specialists in Beauty Culture MAISON MARCELS Ladies' Hairdressers & Wig Making
(Mrs. E. Svensson)
(Late Albert Road Junction)
COURT LANE
E. COSHAM HANTS.
(Only Address)
TELEPHONE COSHAM 75662

RICHMOND and District
Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS
JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD
CROWSNEST DAIRIES LTD.
for MILK
The Best and Most Economical Food

SUTTON—Surrey
SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

For Everything ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3403

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
24, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
TEL. 63157

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

Wales
CARDIFF
WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Hayman
OF THE ARCADES CARDIFF
SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch
"Look, dear—I've solved our transportation problem"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Has Been Suggested to Imbed Salt Crystals in Tire Threads?

A patent has been issued for "salted" tires, which the inventor claims will provide more mileage and better traction or grip on the road.

The idea is to imbed salt crystals in the rubber which forms the tire tread. As the tread wears down, these imbedded crystals of salt become exposed, whereupon they tend to dissolve, leaving a pitted surface instead of the unbroken expanse of "slick" surface found on ordinary tires after the tread pattern has worn away.

CROSS-SECTION OF "SALTED" TIRE

* * *

How Parachutes Can Shorten the Landing Run of a Plane?

A recent patent involves a novel device for making it possible for an airplane to stop relatively soon after its wheels touch the ground.

Two air drags, which remain in recesses in the fuselage during flight, are released by the pilot when he wishes to bring the plane to a sudden stop. Located back of the plane's center, they swing out in unison on a release, and special parachutes attached to the outer ends open automatically.

The resulting resistance to the wind serves to exert a strong braking action, enabling the plane to stop safely on a much shorter runway that it otherwise could.

* * *

How Both Sides of a Printed Page Can Be "Shot" Simultaneously?

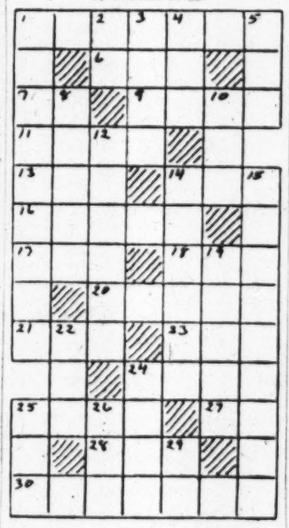
An ingenious method has been devised for speeding up the "shooting" of printed matter for preserving it on microfilm.

The pages to be shot are fed into the microfilm recorder in such a way that they pass between two mirrors each set at an angle of 45 degrees. These mirrors reflect the entire contents of the page, both front and back, into the lens of the recording camera.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"Father Goose" is the story of whom?
6—What Dickens character is fond of eating and sleeping?
7—What State is separated from Minnesota by Red River (abbr.)?
9—What is first name of author of "When We Were Very Young"?
11—Who is titular heroine of certain stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart?
13—What is a suffix in adjectives denoting "pertaining to"?
14—What is the fictional Mr. Dedsworth's first name?
16—What was pen name of David Ross Locke?
17—Epoch
18—Deputy Clerk of Sessions (abbr.).
20—What French painter was originator of impressionism?
21—Pronoun.
23—Old cloth measure.
24—What writer recently won a Pulitzer prize for his war correspondence?
25—What appears on red field of U. S. S. R. flag besides the sickle and hammer?
27—Street (abbr.).
28—Creek.
30—Who is chief character in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphrey Clinker"?

Down

1—What persons would be sheltered in sentry boxes?
2—In what State of U. S. was James Fenimore Cooper born (abbr.)?
3—Who is one of characters in the play "Green Pastures"?
4—Camprey is what?
5—Tawny.
8—What is the monetary unit of Iraq?
10—What king of Judah was zealous in his extirpation of idols?
12—What East Indian herb was mentioned in magic command used in tale about Ali Baba?
14—What city is chief port of entry of Cape Breton Island, N. S.?
15—What is a parasitic evergreen used for Christmas decoration?
19—What is a single element of a voltaic battery (pl.)?
22—Rude house is what?
24—"Haphazard" is an antonym of what?
25—What prefix signifies "under"?
26—Southern constellation.
29—What is a month of Jewish year?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Strange Request

New York City

The other evening a British seaman called at a New York City servicemen's center on Fifth Avenue and eagerly inquired: "Can you get me a cradle?" It appeared a natural question to the seaman but quite a puzzling one to the hostess until he explained: "A cradle or crib that I can take home with me to Liverpool for our new baby. My shore leave ends tomorrow and I haven't been able to find one. I saw a bassinet at one store but it was $7.95 and I can't get that on my pay, I only get $2 weekly after my wife's allotment is taken out." The hostess called various relief organizations with no success. A Flight Lieutenant from Canada who overheard the conversation ventured: "Have you thought of the hotels, sometimes they have cribs for the use of travelling parents?" On the first call the hotel housekeeper answered cheerily: "Yes, we have a crib that he may have, and it can be taken apart for the boat, have him call in for it tomorrow." The seaman beamed his gratitude and promised to send the hostess a snapshot of the crib's new occupant.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller
"That's him! He gave me a rubber peanut back in 1905"

Outsize "Dreams"!

One year ago today Tojo announced via Radio Zeesen: "Japan is prepared against any attack by the enemy, and there is no doubt whatever of the final victory of the Axis. These words truly reflect the present situation. They are based on realities. Our enemies subsist on dreams and illusions."

Today's headlines: AMERICAN SUPERBOMBERS ATTACK JAPAN.

But don't worry, Tojo, they're just "dreams and illusions"—but what a wallop they carry!

Today's Quotation

It is unquestionably true that the men of the highest genius have invariably been found to be amongst the most plodding, hard-working, and intense men—their chief characteristic apparently consisting simply in their power of laboring more intensely and effectively than others.—SAMUEL SMILES.

In Lighter Vein

The Long Look

"You sold our summer cottage mighty cheap, John," said Mrs. Brown.

"Well, yes," replied her husband, "but you must remember we can always get more out of it by visiting them week ends as guests than we could as hosts."

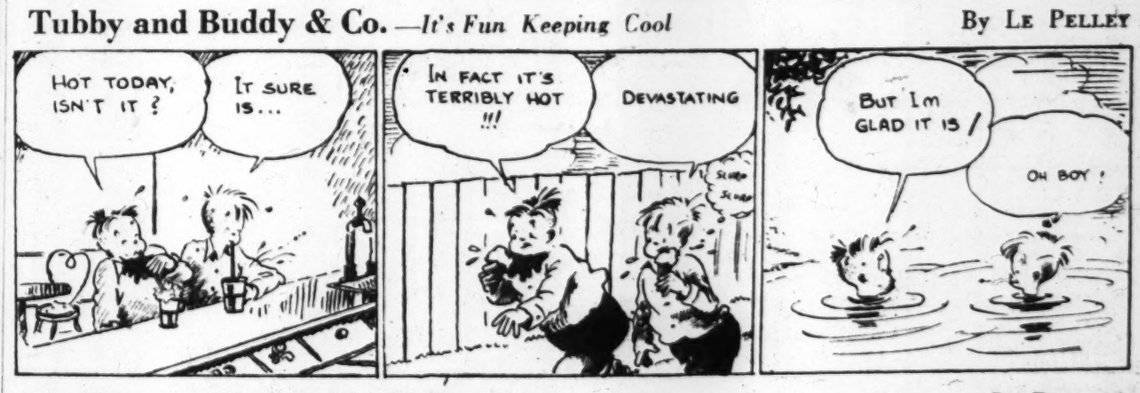
Out You Go!

A furloughed paratrooper when asked how many jumps he had made replied: "None. But I've been pushed 17 times."—Time.

NEWS ITEM~ THE JOYS OF A FIREPLACE ON A CHILLY MAINE EVENING.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*It's Fun Keeping Cool*

By LE PELLEY



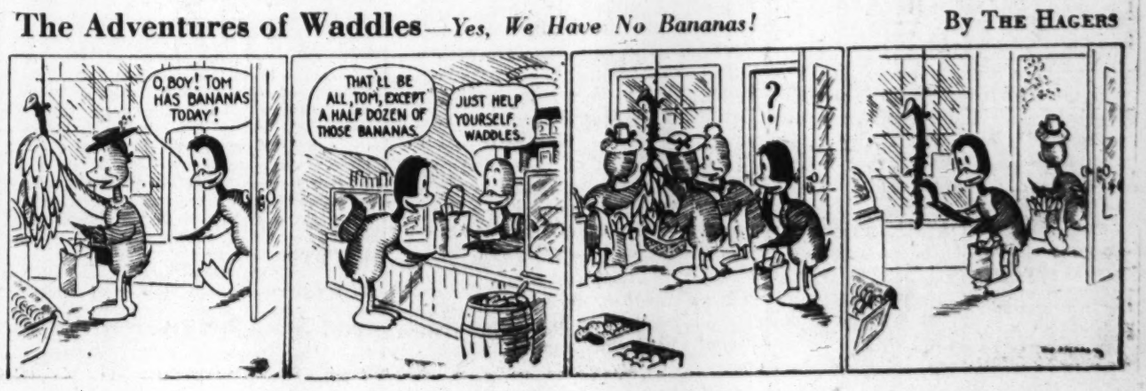
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*No Time for Manners*

By RODGERS

Today Bones took me over to his side of town—
"And while we're here I'll show you some of the tricks of being a stray," he wagged—
Whenever we're hungry, we strays just help ourselves and don't bother too much about manners—"
for example— in a case like this—"
HEY!
"We consider it perfectly proper to eat and run!"

The Adventures of Waddles —*Yes, We Have No Bananas!*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Short Road to Tokyo

With two great strokes American air-and-sea power has opened an entirely new vista of victory in the Pacific. With giant strides it has shortened the road to Tokyo by thousands of miles and many months of potential struggle. The Superfortress raid on Japan is as important as it is spectacular and the landings in the Marianas are probably the most vital forward step since Guadalcanal.

Popular satisfaction in striking once more at the very heart of Japan is no greater than that of the military leaders in putting the great B-29 into operation. The moderation of official statements, indicating that much remains to be tested before this new weapon can be fully employed, only half conceals a confidence that these battleships of the air will change the very face of war. For the full story of the range, altitude, and power of the Superfortress has not been told and will not be until the enemy has captured and examined a ship.

The attack, made from Chinese bases, appears to have centered on the Yawata-Shimonoseki area. Eyewitness accounts report that the great Yawata iron and steel works (they furnish half of Japan's steel) were left a glowing mass of wreckage. The communiqué reports two planes lost as the result of accidents, with one crew saved. Correspondents on the raid declare the enemy was surprised and that Japanese pilots were not prepared for the speed of the B-29's. Evidence so far is that the new weapon is highly efficient.

Despite War Department advice that the B-29's will for the present have only a sporadic use, the formation of the 20th AAF and the fact that the big bombers are in mass production at four plants promise that this new weapon will be a real factor in approaching military decisions. Those who know most about it believe it will also profoundly alter political decisions, so shrinking the world—for soon the nations will build planes of greater range—as to make isolationism more plainly than ever a dream.

As to the Saipan landing, its full meaning can be seen only on the map. It carries the American sea frontier to within 1,500 miles of Japan, more than 1,000 miles west of bases taken a few months ago in the Marshalls. It not only by-passes Truk, but cuts off Guam and flanks Japanese communications with New Guinea and the Philippines. It is the last step before landing on the Philippines or the coast of China.

The Japanese are expected to fight hard for the Marianas. Already tanks have been encountered, and the islands are so strategically important that Tokyo is likely to try in every way to reinforce them. While only about half as far from Japan as Guadalcanal, Saipan will not be so easy for the Tokyo Express to reach. The Bonin Islands are the only steppingstone and this time the United States has a fleet that can dispute the road—and is "aching" for Tokyo to risk a real fleet engagement.

The fact that the American ships stood off the Marianas for five days blasting with naval guns and plane bombs indicates that the Japanese fleet is in no hurry. But once American bases are established in the Marianas, Tojo's fleet will hardly be safe outside the home islands. And the Superforts can go after it there.

The President's Plan

Amid the roar of the news of bombs bursting on Japan, President Roosevelt's statement on a postwar organization to keep the peace sounded more like a mumble than a clarion call.

Possibly this was the President's wish. It would seem he could have timed the release of these reports to the public differently if he had wanted to. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt is not too sure that the plan he has endorsed is really all that the American people—schooled in two wars and twenty futile years of half-measures to prevent war—are now in a mood to accept.

The plan seems designed primarily to produce a minimum of discussion in an election year, to keep the issue out of politics. It aims at giving the country and the world what both are judged by the political experts as already agreed upon. It bows ceremoniously to national sovereignty. It avoids the issue of specific military commitments.

It does ask that each member of the world community keep its shotgun ready in case it should want to use it in company with the neighbors if some new gang decides to try to shoot up the town. It does ask that the neighbors keep in close consultation on community affairs. This is something, but it is not enough.

It should be noted that Mr. Roosevelt has usefully avoided the unfortunate impression which Prime Minister Churchill made when outlining postwar organization. The American plan has room on the council for small nations as well as large, and provides for election of the council by an assembly representative of all nations.

The plan seems likely to fail significantly, however, if it neglects to provide for military initiative by the world agency. Mr. Roosevelt speaks of the need for individual countries to keep force "available" to back up the international body. But he seems not to recognize that the problem of availability of force is not a physical problem alone. It is not just a matter of keeping standing armies ready for action. It is a problem of providing swift-moving political machinery to set the forces of law in motion against aggression upon its outbreak.

The failure of the League of Nations was due in large measure to the delays which the League method permitted. These delays were occasioned by the need to refer back to national governments all questions involving immediate military commitments to check aggression. So far as it has been disclosed to the public, Mr. Roosevelt's plan seems to offer no guarantee that similar confusions will not again arise. And the plan does not even promise a hard core of military alliance among the powers on whom the responsibility of world policing will fall.

We believe the American people are ready for more than they are here offered.

The Puritans Knew About It

"The scarcity of workmen had caused them to raise their wages to an excessive rate . . . accordingly those who had commodities to sell advanced their prices sometime double."

Sound familiar? It was written in 1633 by John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay. Runaway wages and prices plagued Puritans, too!

One of America's latter-day remedies, ceiling prices, was a Puritan invention. "The court . . . made an order," continues Bradford's "History of New England," "that carpenters, masons, etc., should take but 2 shillings the day, and laborers but 18 pence, and that no commodity should be sold at above 4 pence in the shilling more than it cost for ready money in England."

So wage stabilization and price control were not New Deal inventions!

Consider Governor Winthrop's analysis of the harm done to workmen by unrestricted prosperity: "Many spent much time idly, because they could get as much in four days as would keep them a week. They spent much in tobacco and strong waters, which was a great waste to the commonwealth."

Well, they didn't have war taxes and bond purchases to consume so much of their surplus cash in 1633.

Food vs. Freedom

Emanuel Kalytka, the German prisoner who escaped from a prison hospital on Staten Island and then slipped back into the "chow" line two days later, said he just wanted to see something of the United States. But he came back when he was hungry—to partake of a dinner which included mushroom soup, roast veal, potatoes, carrots, lettuce salad, chocolate cake, and milk!

Cream of mushroom soup! How often we have tried in vain to buy it these last few years. What we started to say was: Imagine anyone giving up a chance for freedom for the sake of a stomachful of food! But one only has to glance toward some parts of Europe to prove to himself that there are lots of people like that. And, with some of those in mind who have accepted political jobs, political graft, or even social security, we wonder if there are not a few in America.

Presumably the fisherman who couldn't get gas and had to be content with a garden is now telling 'em he raises radishes and carrots "that long!"

What this country needs, says the Victory Gardener next door, is a breed of rabbits that prefers burdock, ragweed, and Bermuda grass.

Tojo's Maginot Line

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Link to the Continent

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your criticism of General de Gaulle's expression of dissatisfaction with Allied plans for administration of liberated French territory as ill-timed seems to understress the main point at issue. Discussion too frequently is allowed by the American press to revolve round the question of de Gaulle's stubbornness and intransigeance, his designs on power, his generally difficult disposition. This is all beside the point. De Gaulle is trying—whether clumsily or otherwise makes little real difference—to get France back on the map with what Frenchmen consider the recognition due to its position.

What is vital to the American people, and to the British, is to know what they want to do about France. The only great power among the United Nations that is actually on the Continent of Europe and understands much about the Continent is Russia. And even Russia has never been as closely integrated in European councils as France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. If America and Britain intend to be responsible for the resettlement of Europe, they must necessarily work closely in with some continental power—some power which they can trust, and which understands the continent well enough to co-operate effectively in the resettlement and advise the English-speaking democracies on the technicalities of the situation.

Presumably this place must be filled by France. If so, a basis of friendship and mutual trust with France is one of the most vital necessities of the present political situation. Was it the way to build up such friendship for Washington to refuse to join the talks with de Gaulle and "some members of his government" in London, which Mr. Churchill on May 24 said he had invited, with President Roosevelt's approval?

The point is not that de Gaulle was probably nettled over this snub, and is no doubt still more nettled over the fact that the Allies are taking over civil control of the reconquered areas of France. The French as a race are keenly sensitive to anything in the nature of an affront. The point is—our highest policy calls for our being on the most cordial terms of friendship and understanding with the French nation at this moment, and for re-establishing France in its full self-respect and power as quickly as possible.

Are we doing all that is necessary to bring this about? If we fail in this vital element of foreign policy—and we do not yet seem to be making much progress—we may lose an essential basis for settlement, and it would then be little help to attempt to throw the blame on de Gaulle or any other Frenchman. S. J. H.

Wellesley, Mass.

Upholding Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read Mr. Canham's most interesting article, "The Disease of False Leadership," may I suggest, with regard to his question, "Where is the nation which today enjoys the kind of leadership it really deserves?" that not many nations have even considered during the lifetime of a leader that they were enjoying such leadership.

Today we are accustomed to think of the Hebrew lawgiver, Moses, as one of the greatest leaders the world has ever known, but how many of those whom he led out of Egypt appreciated his leadership? Again and again in the book of Numbers we read that the children of Israel "murmured against Moses," just as people are "murmuring" today in every country which Mr. Canham has mentioned. Indeed, the entire attitude of the Israelites during their 40 years in the wilderness seems to have been one of general dissatisfaction, discontent, and distrust of their leader, until even Miriam and Aaron became tinged with it and demanded, "Hath the Lord indeed spoken only to Moses?"

Then take that fine old statesman, William E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England during part of Queen Victoria's reign, a deeply religious man. Yet after an outstanding act of religious justice, the disestablishment of the Church of England in Ireland, Gladstone was so hated by many people in Britain that they would gladly have seen him hanged, or did not hesitate to say so.

And do we think for a moment that Abraham Lincoln escaped the "internal vindictiveness and hatred" which Mr. Canham so truly says are being hurled at President Roosevelt today? It would seem as if few Presidents had more to contend with in this direction than Lincoln had. Even among his admirers, there have been those who said freely that he blundered through the first two years of his Administration. "Blundered." It has a familiar sound today.

Mr. Canham's suggestion that we uphold instead of tearing down what leadership is available seems especially commendable. If every country should adopt this attitude now in its struggle for freedom—and surely it is the only right attitude—it might well serve to bring the day of liberation nearer.

Shrewsbury, Mass. M. H. C.

Those Pigeons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since Park Commissioner William P. Long's regrettable edict that pigeons shall no longer be fed in Boston's Public Garden, many people seem not to understand that they may still feed the pigeons on the Common. The Common does not come under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioner, and both pigeons and people still have a considerable degree of freedom there.

On the occasions, since the Park Commissioner's edict, when I have fed the pigeons on the Common, they have seemed much hungrier than they used to be, and I always hear the remark, "There's a twenty-dollar fine for feeding the pigeons."

Those who regret and disapprove of the Park Commissioner's ruling in regard to the Garden should take particular pains to feed the pigeons frequently, and even ostentatiously, on the Common, and to inform the general public that it is quite lawful to do so. Otherwise Boston's traditional pigeons may really suffer hardship, especially when winter comes. S. B. B.

Brookline, Mass.

The Short-Kimmel Trials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why doesn't the Administration court-martial Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short now?

If the full story of Pearl Harbor were told between now and November it would defeat President Roosevelt's hope for a fourth term.

For political reasons, the Administration wants the court-martial delayed.

Los Angeles ROBERT E. ROGERS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; former Secretary of the Navy Knox, and the War Department recently agreed that it would be "unwise" in view of the war situation to hold such courts-martial now. On that basis, Congress has enacted, and the President signed, a bill postponing the courts-martial till next Dec. 7.]

Beginning of Dictatorship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The physical seizure of Montgomery Ward and forcible ouster of its chairman from the premises by direct orders of the President marks the official start of dictatorship in the United States. The Communists, of course, are celebrating this triumph, their aim being to seize all private property. R. E. R.

Los Angeles

Why Not Close Them Down?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have never yet heard anyone deny that absenteeism, child delinquency, accidents, and disease were not caused in large part by liquor. Therefore, why not close all liquor services, except stores under a rationing plan for the duration, and cut down these evils? REALIST

Grove Hall, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

De Gaulle Impasse a Sorry Squabble

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Russians and Poles have managed to produce some rather unsightly pages in the record of the United Nations, but nothing in their controversy has ever quite approached the vulgarity of the dispute between General de Gaulle's French National Committee and the United States Government at the solemn moment of the invasion of France.

Centuries of traditional suspicion and jealousy-nurtured hatred might be said to justify the failure of the Russians and the Poles to establish a millennial relationship between themselves. French and Americans, on the other hand, have been traditional friends. They have every reason to draw together when the undertaking to liberate France commences.

Instead of doing that, there is biting sarcasm between the President and General de Gaulle over the question of his trip to Washington. There is shoddy, cheap squabbling over money. There is Washington's dogged, peevish, resentful refusal to recognize the French committee. There is de Gaulle's unconscionable, petty withholding of most of his officers trained to accompany the invasion forces.

In the questions of currency and the French liaison officers in France, statements have been made by General de Gaulle's spokesmen which are saved from being untruths only by quibbles over words. But that indictment of their behavior must be balanced against the extreme provocation from Washington which roused it.

The French had been promised that while they would not get formal recognition as a Provisional Government, they would at least get a formal agreement under which they could enter France with dignity and at least with some certainty as to where they stood. That agreement was to have been based on formal directives to General Eisenhower. The draft of those directives, as finally revised by the President, was so unsatisfactory to the British Government that it declined to accept them. Washington never changed its position and the invasion began with the French in the position of orphans. They had no status. Further, they had no assurance that France would be treated any differently or any better than Italy, a defeated enemy.

Why should this unseemly thing have happened?

The answer is not so simple as a personal feud between the President and General de Gaulle. That is not so much the cause as one incidental by-product of an historic sequence of events in which human nature proved too much for statesmanship.

The story begins with the collapse of France. Partly because America was neutral in the war and partly because of a premonition of future military expediency, Washington maintained formal relations with Vichy while General de Gaulle carried on the war from England. That recognition was maintained by Washington after Pearl Harbor as a deliberate preparation for the landings in Africa.

From the military point of view, history has vindicated the Vichy policy. Britain approved it at the time and participated in its benefits. But in the process, good relations between Washington and the de Gaulle forces were impossible. A habit of friction, of suspicion and jealousy developed between individual human beings.

Once the landings in Africa took place and liquidated the Vichy policy, this should have ended. That was the moment to wipe the slate clean and start fresh. But that is where human nature came into play. When the President and General de Gaulle met at Casablanca, they met with recriminations and resentments in their minds. The same memories plagued relations between their subordinates. There was the row over Martinique and the even nastier one over Saint-Pierre-Miquelon. Both sides had formed personal impressions which were never wiped away for a fresh start.

The Vichy policy had led America to Darlan and then Giraud. No matter how understandable or even justifiable, those incidents gave the de Gaulle French a persecution complex. Washington's every move was suspect. In reverse every move of the de Gaullists was equally suspect in Washington, and not only at the White House. If the leaders on both sides, or perhaps even one side, had been big enough and generous enough to rise above this, the matter might have been improved. The fact is that neither side produced anyone that big or generous. What happened to mar the invasion was the product of a long vicious downward spiral in human relations which no event or individual has proven capable of breaking.

Pity the Country Folk!

One half of the world may not know how the other half lives, but one city dweller recently found out.

A week end in Vermont gave him a convincing lesson in contrasts. His visit to these unfortunate folk in the country who seldom complain of their deprivations had this to offer the city visitor who was so sorry for their plight.

First, city and country cousin whipped a brook and caught a dozen trout in the cool of the morning just after the sun fretted designs through the trees on the meadow. Then, on the way home, they found wild strawberries, with a flavor unequaled by any cultivated variety. After they returned to the house, tender tasting trout encased in a crisp cover of cornmeal, ground at an old-fashioned water-driven grist mill, served to start breakfast. With it were griddle cakes made from home-grown buckwheat, golden brown and smooth and swimming in maple syrup from the farm's trees. By that time in came an old-fashioned strawberry shortcake based upon hot biscuit—not cake—dripping with sweet, home-churned, golden-yellow butter, loaded with crushed strawberries and surmounted with cumulus clouds of cream—heavy, thick, rich, and whippable.

As the city slicker backed away from the table he soliloquized, "These poor folk just don't know what it is to pay 60 cents a box for strawberries and have a few of them scattered on a base of unbuttered cake with some thin cream dribbled over it. They have to pour their maple syrup and cream out of great big pitchers instead of having it in a cute little jug that holds about one tablespoon. And they have to help themselves from a huge mound of butter instead of having a dainty little pat and a waitress pertly saying—'No seconds.'"

The Vermonter's eyes twinkled and he said, "Want to come out and see our vegetable garden? We have only planted about an acre this year."

As the city visitor gazed admiringly at the flourishing rows, he thought reflectively of his own garden in the city. He had 12 tomato plants and the cutworms got one of those. PAUL S. DELAND

Prayer for Soldiers

How dare we pray for soldiers' safe return
unless we promise God, ourselves, and them
to leave no thing undone, no way untried
to substitute for war the ways of peace?

Surely, we cry, this war is not our fault;
the evil men, the tyrants, brought it on.
But did you hinder them, the Lord might ask,
or cultivate the soil in which they grew?
Did you hold liberty, democracy
the rights of all—or just the chosen few?
Equality, the brotherhood of man,
the Lord might add, I gave you that for rule.

You pray for safe return of those you love.
You pray for peace. The tools you long have had.

Pray constantly for wisdom and resolve
to use those tools. The peace is in your hands.

N. JADWIN BALLANTYNE

Regional Hospital, Westover Field, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

Dogwood

Representative A. Willis Robertson of Virginia has proposed that the white dogwood be "adopted" as the national flower of the United States. Known to botanists as Cornus florida, the beautiful growth to which he refers already is the official blossom of his native Commonwealth. Its choice by the Legislature of the Old Dominion allegedly was due to the fact that it is found upon the summit of the highest mountain in the area it symbolizes.

Whether or not the most familiar dogwood is to be seen on the upper reaches of the Rockies may be a matter of debate, but there is no question about it being distributed along the highland chains of Mexico and Peru. It also is listed in Canada and likewise occurs in Alaska. Not killed by cold, neither is it destroyed by the sun. It prospers in Florida and in Texas as well as in Maine and Montana.—*Washington Star.*

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